ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
HERRY BRANDY.

old by all respectable Wine Merchants by, whom New Show Cards can be obtained on applica- on.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,020—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1893.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	R. Gordon	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5043	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	30th ,,
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on [illegible] each month.

[illegible] RN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 969	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1893, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
* SCINDIA	D. Blight	4,358	5th August.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th ,,

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.* Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 29, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident [illegible], Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 6th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahreen, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on the 3rd August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPARIDINE.

Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.
A Specific for Flatulency.
Peculiarly reliable remedy.
A boon to thousands.
Regulates the Liver.
Indigestion vanishes with its use.
Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.
Is Tonic as well as Curative.
Nothing better for Spleen.
Ensures prompt and easy digestion.

Testimonials received from all parts of India.
PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

OUR SIGHT

is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.

OUR EYES

ought, therefore, to be treated well.

KEMP & Co.'s
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOUR CHOICE WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phœnix Brand......Cash, Rs. 26 0 ; Credit, Rs. 29 4

TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

A Special Blend of Scotch Whisky ...Cash, Rs. 25 0 ; Credit, Rs. 28 4

TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

A Genuine Ripe Old Whisky ......Cash, Rs. 33 0 ; Credit, Rs. 37 4

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH."

Cash......Rs. 28 8 ; Credit ......Rs. 32 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
- KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
- EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
- RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
- FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
- "NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
- BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs. 32	8	
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,, 37	8	
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,, 3	8	extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs. 35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,, 55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price.	For 12 months per month.	For 24 months per month.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... ,, 275
Balance... ,, 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase......... ,, 72
Total... ,, 672 =12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano ......Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months .... ,, 40
Total... ,, 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Peshawur."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates.
"Kodak" Cameras.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
,, ,, Thomas's.
,, Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
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Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
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Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignettes.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
Smokes Cool !

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE...... Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

BUY NEW SHAPES ONLY.
OUR NOTED FELT HATS,
LIGHT, DURABLE, UNDER 4 ozs.
BROWNS, BLACK. | Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ! !

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. VICTOR STANISLAUS STENZEL is requested to COMMUNICATE with the T. and R. AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE, Calcutta.

THE MacIVER LINE S. S. "NIAGARA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1893.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honry. Secretary.
Bombay, 29th July 1893.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893, at 6 P.M.

F. W. SHAW,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honry. Secretaries.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHUNKERNATH HURPRASAD ADHWARYA, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

BAI GODAWARIBAI, Widow of MANISHUNKER DAYASHUNKER, and Sister of the Deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE,
The 27th Day of July, 1893.
Messrs. DIKSHIT and HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, DOORS, WINDOWS, IRON, &c.

By order of S. Rebsch, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Claremont premises, Byculla (lately vacated by the Army Clothing Office), THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., consisting of doors, windows, joists, posts, lintels, planking, beams, rafters, trellis work, old iron works, corrugated iron sheets, P. B. stone slab-pieces, cut trees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 31, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wadi Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 bales coloured blankets.
5 cases coloured sarries.
2 „ striped dobbie dhooties.
4 „ brown stout half hose.
On account of the concerned—
2 sugarcane crushing machines.
On account and at the risk of Kekabhoy Jeewabhoy—
341 bales mixed newspapers.
50 boxes tin plates.
On account and at the risk of Kumroodin Rumjan Ally & Co—
143 bales Tit Bits waste.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, July 31, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the owner, Mr. Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassam, and on account and at the risk of the underwriters, Messrs. Jaitha Purshotum and Co., Liladhur Pragjee and Co., Tricumdass Lowjee, Nandevcaren Premjee, Abhichand Panachand, Ravechand Jaiverchand, Dhuramsey Dharcy, and The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Limited, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., at the Prince's Dock, where the vessel now lies—

The ship Valliant in such condition in which she now is.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the owners of the vessel, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Imperial Bank, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate, oleographs and pictures, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels, carpets, China and Japanese vases, fancy table ornaments, marble clock, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 31, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 6 CASES OF BROAD CLOTH.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

P P 5-7—3 cases each 34 pieces broad cloth.
C 127 8-10—3 „ „ 34 „ „

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

17 boxes Ch Lafittee and Co's 2 stars brandy.
29 „ „ „ 3 „
6 cases liqueur (assorted).
33 boxes Old Judge Brand Portwine.
16 „ hock.
10 „ Italian vermouth.
2 cases English biscuits.
48 oil carpets 6 feet wide.
24 „ „ 3 „
1 Fret screw machine.

By order of Rukba Huckmajee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ajijoodin Hajee Ellias and Moonshee Indersaroop Bisansaroop—

10 cases Japanese flower vases, spittoons and flower-pots with covers, round curry dishes with covers, milk jugs, jars with covers, cabinet panels, gold embroidered table covers, cabinet, &c.

By order of the Indian and Foreign Agency Company and on account and at the risk of Runchordass Hurkisondass—

1 English clock with chimes.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases 100 gross pins.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand victoria.
1 light dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Nemchund Khimchund and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdoola—

1 bundle white Siri pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PEARLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Maneckchund Kapoorchund, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Fazul Bin Abdoola—

3 bundles of pearls, "Asmani and Magaj."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

Under instructions from N. Fatehally, Esq., and on account of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., at Mody Bay, Fort, next to the Boyd's Ice Factory—

A large quantity of electric light machinery, consisting of electric light dynamos arc and incandescent lamps, electric chandeliers, insulators, lamp-posts, and other electric light accessories.

Catalogues are published and the machinery is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, 2nd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

A collection of valuable law books, containing reports and standard text books, also books in general literature and Latin, the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co
Bombay, July 31, 1893.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of MRS. BLUNDELL'S DANCE at the Gymkhana Club, Poona, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, August 24.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute on TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

DRAFT NOTICE.

THE attention of MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS in the Town and Island of Bombay to whom SPECIAL LICENSES have been granted under Rule 6 (a) of the Bombay Opium Rules is drawn to Government Notifications Nos. 4561, dated the 24th June, 1893, and 4950, dated the 10th July, 1893, published at page 559 and page 612 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 29th June, 1893 and 13th July 1893, respectively and they are requested to RETURN their LICENSES by the 15th of August, 1893, to the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Opium Department for amendment in accordance with the said notifications.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
for Collector of Land Revenue,
Customs and Opium.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, BAI DINBAI, Widow and Executrix of the late CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE SETTNA, and with the consent of N. C. M'cleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the Mortgagors, THUCKER KHATAO NATHA and THUCKER CANJA NATHA, the properties specified in the undermentioned Particulars of Sale mortgaged to the said Bai Dinbai in virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage made the 6th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land (whereof Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, and Bai Dinbai, Widow and Executrix of the late Seth Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, are the Fazendars, entitled to an annual rent of Two Rupees three-quarters and fifteen reas), with the building thereon, situate in Bombay, to the South-West of the Colaba Company's New Road, commonly called Pasta Lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 10, admeasuring about one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in breadth, and now or lately bounded on the South-East by the Warehouse No. 9 of Rewagur Coovergur, on the South-West by the ground of the Colaba Company, on the North-East by the said Colaba Company's New Road, and on the North-West by the Warehouse No. 11, of Zeena Bhoga, at present in the occupation of Dewjee Khetsey and Company.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by a public passage, on the West and South by the property of Tricumdas Vaidya, and on the North by the property of Damodher Madhowjee, and admeasuring about thirty-nine feet in breadth and sixty-four feet in length.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land with the Bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Tardeo or Breach Candy Road, in Bombay, admeasuring about (3,350) three thousand three hundred and fifty square yards, and bounded on the North by the property of Navazbai Minbuteewalla, on the East by another property of the said Navazbai, on the South partly by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey, and partly by the property of the Alliance Cotton Mill Silk Manufacturing Company, and on the West by the said Breach Candy Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, Collector's Nos. 9, 10 and 60 and Foras Land Survey Old Nos. 458, 459 and 460, and New No. 3390, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 677, lately in the occupation of Mr. Cursetji Nusserwanji Seervai, and now vacant.

LOT No. 4.

FIRST.—All that piece of leasehold land with the dwelling-house thereon, situate in Bombay on the East side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, asessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Municipality under No. 32 B, and admeasuring about (227 3-9) two hundred and twenty-seven square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the North by ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the South by the premises in the occupation of Dewjee Ossa, on the East partly by the premises in the occupation of Hajeerabai and partly by the premises in the occupation of Gopal Meghjee, and on the West by the said Cross Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, with the dwelling house thereon, situate in Bombay, on the east side of the Cross Road, on the Elphinstone Estate, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and admeasuring about 68 8-9 square yards, and bounded on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trust, on the south by the land lastly hereinbefore described, on the east by land in the occupation of Gopal Megjee, and on the west by the Cross Road aforesaid.

The sales will be held on the respective premises on the undermentioned dates, at 4-30 p.m., each day:—

Lot No. 1—MONDAY, the 7th August, 1893.
Lot No. 2—TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1893.
Lot No. 3—FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1893.
Lot No. 4—MONDAY, the 14th August, 1893.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1893.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WRITTEN OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW, No. 38, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, containing about 5,270 Square Yards of Land, the property of the late BAI SOONABAI MANEKJEE MAMA, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P. M., on the 31st July next.

The Rent of the Bungalow when last let was Rs. 180 a month. The Bungalow is now vacant and open to inspection.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE AND DINSHAW,
Solicitors, High Court.
Bombay, Rampart Road, 28 June, 1893.

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REQUIRED by the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, a Thoroughly Competent PRINTER, as SUPERINTENDENT of the Government Press at Allahabad. Salary will rise from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 a month, by an annual Increment of Rs. 50. No carriage or house allowance. Candidates must show approved service in a responsible position in a Government or other large Press, must have good references as to character, and must be under 45 years of age. Apply to the SECRETARY to Government, Financial Department, Naini Tal.

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Hochheimer, 1881r	23	8	26	0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r	29	8	32	8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—				
Winninger	20	0	23	0
Laubenheimer	20	0	23	0
Deidesheimer	20	0	23	0
Niersteiner	22	8	25	8
Bodenheimer	22	8	25	8
Hochheimer Berg	28	0	31	0

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 18[illegible].

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, May 20, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 [illegible] annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. [illegible]
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia	TEHERAN.
Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office .... 3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers ... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—A Day's Sport in the Berars, by Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie; The Indian Snake-bird (*Plotus melanogaster*), his works and ways, by W. F. Sinclair, I. C. S.; The Jackal or Lion Provider, by F. J. A. Hill; Nesting of the Crab-plover, by Capt. T. G. R. Finny, R. I. M.; and Jungle Notes, by P. H. Clutterbuck, A. C. Forests.

Arrest of a Suspected Thief.—Allibhoy Abdoolalli, a Borah, suspected of having stolen gold and silver ornaments, belonging to a woman, named Begum Jan, residing at Falkland Road, was arrested by the police, on Saturday morning, at the Churney Road Railway Station, while he was about to leave Bombay for Surat by the morning passenger train. After the arrest of Allibhoy, the police traced a portion of the stolen property to a Marwaree, at Grant Road. The major portion of the property is believed to be at Surat, and the police are making further inquiries.

Burglary in a Native Firm.—Muganlal Poonjaram, a partner in the firm of Mohunlal Muganlal and Co., at Shamset Street, has made a report to the police, that, on the night of Friday last, their place of business was broken into, and an entrance having been effected through a side window, facing a sweeper's gully, by displacing two of its iron bars, the thief or thieves stole currency notes, cash, and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2,480 from a box, which was forced open. An attempt was also made to break open the iron safe, containing jewellery and cash, but without success.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	The Tudor Knight	Cameron Brock
Overture	La Neige	Auber
Barcarolle		C Haby
Valse	Soiree D'Ete	Waldteufel
Selection	Reminiscenes of Offenbach	W Winterbottom
Polka	Laughing	Conradi

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Fall from a Tree.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday last, at Northbrook Street, on the body of a Hindoo priest, named Govindas Gangadas, aged fifty-five years, residing in a temple in that locality. At about 7 a.m., on Saturday, the deceased climbed upon a tree to cut its branches, which were hanging over the street and obstructing the traffic. After having partially cut a branch, he pressed it with his feet to see whether it could be broken, when it suddenly gave way, and he fell on the ground, fracturing his skull and killing himself on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Tramway Accommodation.—The *Satya Mitra* states that an influential and numerously-signed memorial is being prepared for presentation to Government against the Bombay Tramway Company, compelling five passengers to seat on a bench, which is large enough for four only. A draft memorial has been drawn up, which will be submitted to a managing committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen. After approval, signatures will be taken to the memorial, which will then be forwarded to Government. It is hoped that Government will, on this occasion, order a thorough and impartial enquiry to be made into the great and patent inconvenience and discomfort to which the travelling public have so long been subjected, for the benefit of a prosperous and flourishing body of public carriers.

The Mahomedan Riot at Prabhas Pattan.—The outrages committed by Mahomedan rioters, at Pattan, on the day of the *taboots*, were particularised in our issue of Saturday. It appears that telegrams deprecating the outrages, and soliciting assistance on behalf of the suffering Hindus, were received by Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., Vussonjee Nandjee, Chuttorbhooj Morarjee, Varjivandas Mahadevdas, as well as Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee, who took immediate steps to obtain redress. On Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., receiving a telegram for succour, at once despatched telegrams to the Dewan of Junaghad and Vazir Saheb Bahudin, imploring assistance on behalf of the Hindus, and desiring to be favoured with further particulars. A reply was received by Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee and Co., to the effect that order was restored, and that there was no further apprehension for the safety of the lives and property of the Hindus at Pattan. The firm telegraphed to the Hindus of Pattan in reply, assuring them of their heart-felt sympathy in their affliction, and that all proper measures would be adopted for their relief.

An Old Offender.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Abdool Rahiman Abdool Karim, an old offender, was charged before Khan Bahadur P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing two maunds of cord, valued at Rs.16, the property of Mahomedalli Soolemanji, a shop-keeper, at Mustan Tank. On the 21st inst. the complainant, on opening his shop, found the property missing. While the complainant was making inquiries, a Borah, named Jeeva, came to his shop, and told him that if he (the complainant) were to accompany him to a certain place, he would show him his stolen property. The complainant consented to do so, and they both immediately set out, and when they reached the place near the Crawford Market the complainant saw the accused standing there with the stolen cord in his hand. Information was given to the police, and the accused was arrested on the spot. The accused in his defence stated that he got the cord from a man who used to come to his house, and who told him to sell it in the bazaar. On the day in question he went to the Crawford Market to sell it, but the shop-keepers refused to buy it. He, however, admitted two previous conviction. The Magistrate altered the charge of theft to that of dishonestly receiving and retaining the property, knowing the same to have been stolen, and convicted the accused on that charge, and sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for one year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 25, as compared with the statement of July 18, 1893:—

Liabilities.	July 18. Rs.	A.	P.	July 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,87,46,468	2	4	1,89,64,232	6	3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,76,02,406	14	3	4,73,11,150	5	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,18,726	15	0	2,98,592	12	7
Sundries	20,22,824	7	4	20,35,148	7	10
Rs.	9,40,90,426	6	11	9,38,09,123	15	9

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	94,16,469	0	0	88,91,199	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	53,35,983	8	0	53,32,413	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	85,18,835	12	4	79,81,790	12	5
Credits on do.	1,07,05,951	5	1	1,05,67,316	5	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,89,94,443	15	6	1,66,20,644	4	0
Balances with other Banks	4,43,454	8	6	5,24,889	1	3
Bullion	3,444	3	5	2,015	3	7
Dead Stock	12,47,903	15	6	12,48,929	5	5
Stamps	9,484	1	6	9,042	7	5
Sundries	16,43,561	15	5	16,24,945	9	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,50,53,446	4	10	1,63,30,415	1	6
Do. at Branches	2,27,17,467	12	10	2,46,75,523	5	0
Rs.	9,40,90,426	6	11	9,38,09,123	15	9

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to July 25:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,41,323	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,23,559	Dec.
Other Deposits	2,91,257	do.
Post Bills	2,20,134	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	5,28,840	Dec.
Loans	5,37,045	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,38,635	do.
Mercantile Bills	23,73,800	do.
Cash at Head Office	12,76,969	Inc.
Do. at Branches	19,58,055	do.

An exciting incident appears to have occurred on the Royal wedding-day just as the Duke and Duchess of York were approaching Marlborough House-yard on their way to Liverpool-street Station. A troop of the Guards, headed by the Marquis of Tullibardine, the heir to the Dukedom of Athole, was wheeling into line, when the lieutenant's horse reared and fell backwards on its rider. The officer managed to disengage himself from the stirrups and the horse galloped off in the direction of the approaching Royal carriage. Just in the nick of time P.C. Walter Peacock, 39 BR, rushed into the roadway and caught the horse by the bridle. P.C. 66 AR also made a gallant attempt to stop the horse. Meanwhile the guardsman was attended to by the members of the Ambulance Corps. After a time he revived, and was carried into the Palace.

THE LATE MR. CURSETJEE MANECKJEE JAMSETJEE.

As we announced on Saturday, Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Jamsetjee died on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Fountain Hall, the Poona residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I. The immediate cause of his untimely death was fever, which subsequently developed into typhoid; and though all medical aid was availed of, the youth, who was only fifteen years of age, succumbed. He was the only son and heir of the present Parsee Baronet, and his death has caused intense grief not only to his parents and family, but to the entire Parsee community. The serious symptoms of the malady only became apparent on Thursday, when on the news reaching Bombay, all connected with the Jejeebhoy family, both ladies and gentlemen, repaired to Poona. Later on when the sad news of his demise was received here, hundreds of Parsees hurried to Poona to attend the funeral. Early on Saturday morning, the whole of the Poona Parsees and a large number from Bombay gathered at the Fountain Hall to attend the funeral, and the immense concourse unmistakably testified to the high esteem in which the worthy Baronet is held. The religious obsequies having been performed, the body was removed to the Tower of Silence, followed by Parsee priests and others—the chief mourners being Sir Jamsetjee and his two brothers, Messrs. Cowasjee and Jamsetjee. Among those who attended the funeral were Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor, Dr. Hoshung Jamasp, Dustoor Behman Jamaspjee, Dustoor Kai Kobad Adurbad, Dustoor Darab-Dustoor Purshotum, Mehor Hoshang Dustoor, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padumjee, the Hon. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, Shums-ul-Ulma Jivanjee J. Modi, Nusservanjee and Bomanjee S. Jamsetji Dhunjeebhoy Merwanji, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dadabhoy Bamonjee, D. N. Wadia, P. N. Wadia, Byramjee Padumjee, Darab Hormuzd Dustoor, Dhunjishah Jamsetjee Anklesaria, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Dorabji Khandalevala, Khan Saheb Dorabji Dadabhoy Bootee, Bhikaji Mervanji Postvala, Palunji N. Frenchman, Adurji Dorabji Ghasvala, Framji Dorabji Ghasvala, Dadabhoy Sorabji Chinoy, Cursetji Rustamji Mody, Burjorji Pherozeshah Bharucha, Khan Saheb Palonji Ratanji Patel, Khan Bahadur Moolkji Cowasji Dotivala, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Palonji Bhedwar, Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Dosabhoy Khumbata, Cooverji Ardesir Contractor, Pestonji Bomanji Messman, Dorabji Framji Romer, Mirza Ali Beg, (Oriental Translator to Government) Dadabhoy Hurmusji Dubash, Ratanji Cursetji Wadia, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Dosabhoy Dhunjibhoy, Nowroji Pestonji Cama, Pestonji Limjibhoy, Bamonji Jehangir Ghandy, Gungaram Bhow Maske, Rajana Lingu (pleader) Suleman Ludha Ebrahim, Shapurji Jivaji, Dhunjibhoy and Framji Rustamji Wadia, R. J. Tata, C. S. Framji, R. M. Rutnagar, Hormusji Sorabji Batlivala, Bamanji Jamsetji Wadia, Jeejibhoy Muncherji, Edulji Hormusji Batlivala, M. C. Tarachand, and many others. The funeral passed along Main Street which was lined by an immense crowd of Hindus and Mahomedans and the police. The Parsees kept their shops closed on Saturday. In the evening many gentlemen again assembled at Sir Jamsetji's bungalow. His Excellency the Governor sent a letter of sympathy to Sir Jamsetji, who had also received telegraphic messages from the Parsee communities of Lahore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Kalyan, and from various other quarters, expressive of deep sympathy with the bereaved parents.

The share bazar and most of the Parsee schools in Bombay were also closed on Saturday.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. THE ISLAM.

The fixture was played out on Saturday afternoon, on the Gymkhana ground, before a large number of spectators who had assembled to watch the game. The weather was fine, the clouds softening the heat and glare of the sun, the wicket was splendid. Play commenced at close upon two o'clock, and the spin of the coin being in favour of the Gymkhana, they elected to be on the defence. The first two, to face the attack from the Islam bowlers, were Troup and Greig. The Gymkhana started very badly as Troup, one of the best Gymkhana bats, was dismissed with a zero being clean bowled by Abban. But scales were soon turned when Smallwood joined Greig, and the latter knocked up a beautiful fifty before he was clean-bowled by Abban. Brooks was given notice to quit before he opened his account, being caught by Abban, off Shaikh Ibrahim. Cave closed his account of sixteen, and Johnson scored a nice 47 by dashing play before he was stumped by M. Ali, while trying to hit a "lob" from Ali N. Tyabji. Of the rest who went into double figures were Smallwood and St. Paul, who put up 10 and 14, respectively. Abban's fast bowling was not properly stopped behind the wickets, and no less than 21 byes were given. The Gymkhana's first innings closed with a total of 175. The Islam possessed hardly a bowler who could be compared with either Sinclair or Greig, the latter of whom took five wickets for twenty-four runs, and the former's average was eighteen runs for four wickets. The Islam fielded well, but there is still room for improvement. Abban was successful in securing four wickets, but not before 52 runs were given from his bowling, besides the extras, for which the bowler was certainly not responsible. Ali N. Tyabji was a little more successful with his slow bowling, and he should have been tried in the earlier part of the game. His average showed five wickets for sixty runs.

In batting the Islam cut a very poor figure, and except Ibrahim Rahimtulla all the others were unable to make any stand against the Gymkhana bowling. The Gymkhana fielded very well, and not a single bye was secured by the Islam. Their total for the whole innings was 42, not even a fourth of their opponents. The only man that went into double figures was Ibrahim Rahimtulla, who carried his bat for 20. He played good cricket, and a cautious game. The next best score was that of a young student Ali S. Ali who made two good strokes, and knocked up 6 to his account. Ali N. Tyabji who was expected to come of well, was clean bowled by Greig before he scored 3.

The scores were:—

GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

Troup, b Abban	0
Greig, b Abban	50
Smallwood, b Abban	10
Brooks, c Abban, b Shaikh Ibrahim	0
Cave, b Abban	16
Johnson, st Ali, b A Tyabji	47
St Paul, st Ali, b A Tyabji	14
Wilson, c Abban, b A Tyabji	4
Creagh, l-b-w, b A Tyabji	5
Siddett, not out	3
Sinclair, c Haji, b A Tyabji	3
Extras	23
Total	175

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Abban	125	52	7	4
S C Tyabji	22	10	1	0
Shaik Ibrahim	35	20	0	1
Ali N Tyabji	85	60	1	5
Shere Khan	15	8	0	0

ISLAM.
1st Innings.

S C Tyabji, b Greig	0
M M Ali, b Sinclair	4
Ibrahim Rahimtula, not out	20
A N Tyabji, b Greig	3
Shaikh Ibrahim, run out	3
Shere Khan, c Smallwood, b Sinclair	1
Abban, b Sinclair	3
Hadi C Tyabji, b Greig	0
Ali S Ali, b Greig	6
Ali Reza, c and b Greig	3
Ismail Ahmedi, b Sinclair	0
Extras	0
Total	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	A.
Sinclair	73	18	5	4
Greig	70	24	2	5

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* has pointed out that Miss Taylor, in her travels in Thibet, was forestalled by M.M. Gabet and Huc, the French Jesuit missionaries, and by an Englishman who resided in Lhassa itself many years before them. "Moorcroft arrived in Lhassa in 1825. He wore the Mussulman dress and spoke the Farsie language, expressing himself in that idiom with so much facility that the Cashmerians of Lhassa took him for one of their countrymen. He hired a house in a town where he lived for twelve years with his servant, who himself thought that his master was a Cashmerian. Moorcroft had purchased a few herds of goats and oxen, which he had confided to the care of some Thibetan shepherds, who dwelt in the gorges of the mountains about Lhassa. Under the pretext of inspecting his herds the feigned Mussulman went freely about the country, making drawings and preparing his geographical charts. At last, having dwelt for twelve years at Lhassa, Moorcroft took his way back to Ladak, but whilst he was in the province of Ngari he was attacked by a troop of brigands, who assassinated him. The perpetrators of this murder were pursued and arrested by the Thibetan Government, who recovered a portion of the property of the English traveller, among which was a collection of geographical designs and charts. It was only then, nnd upon sight of these objects, that the authorities of Lhassa found out that Moorcroft was an Englishman." From subsequent correspondence it appears that the Englishman referred to could not have been Moorcroft, who died in 1825 and never saw Lhassa.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Thaggi and Dacoity Department, which was submitted some time ago to the Secretary of State, will not be carried out until after the return from leave of Dr. Lethbridge, the head of the Department.

H. M. S. Plover, a gunboat of 1,200 tons, which had been ordered to Bangkok, was to have left Hongkong for Siam on the 4th instant. On the way out of the harbour she collided with a river steamer and was forced to put back for repairs. Her place was taken by H. M. S. Linnet which was lying in Hongkong harbour at the time.

The telegraph line between Murree and Srinagar has been interrupted since the 20th instant, and is not likely to be restored for a week at least. The floods which have destroyed the bridges at Kohala and Domel, have also swept away the dak bungalow, post and telegraph offices at the latter place; while nothing is yet known as to the damage done beyond Domei. The Kashmir State telegraph line to Srinagar, *via* Jammu, is also interrupted.

All the 12-pounder guns required for the Horse and Field Artillery in India have been received, and all the batteries in the Bengal Presidency are in possession of the new gun. Only five in Bombay and four in Madras have now to be rearmed. The total number of batteries in all India is 53.

Over forty-eight thousand Lee-Metford rifles have now been issued to British Infantry in India, and there are 29,000 in reserve. In fact 52 out of a total of 53 regiments have been rearmed, the exception being the Somersetshire Light Infantry in Madras, which is under orders for England. The re-armament of the Native Cavalry with the Martini-Henry carbines is proceeding, the 2nd and 5th Punjab Cavalry having received their weapons. One hundred carbines per regiment have already been distributed for instruction purposes.

The High Priest of the Parsis, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherji Jamaspasand, M.A. Phd, D.C.L., arrived safe in Lahore last Saturday with his suite and the gentlemen of the deputation sent by Mr. H. A. L. Cooper to receive him at Ferozepore. A European Railway Police officer by special order received Dustoorji at Raiwind and followed him to Lahore. There was a large gathering of the Parsis and others (ladies and gentlemen including) on the station to receive the venerable High Priest. On alighting an address of welcome was presented by Mr. E. C. Jassawala, to which he replied eloquently. He was then conveyed to Cooper Buildngs, which was decorated with flowers and flags, &c., and a police guard was in attendance where all the gathering dispersed after *pan* and *golab*.

The latest news from Mundi is that matters seem in *statu quo*, says the Lahore paper. The recalcitrant Seorajis are not at all inclined to listen to the Commissioner, their latest idea being that the "Lat Saheb" in person should come to Mundi to settle their grievances, and a number of them are said to have gone off to Simla to that end. These Seorajis, at their first arrival in Mundi, appear to have attempted to create a disturbance, which, however, was at once suppressed. The Mundi people in general laugh at the idea of the vaccination question being the real cause of the disturbance; they say that the Seorajis merely made use of it as a pretext to force the Raja to govern according to their views of what should be. Be that as it may, for the past twenty-five years these unruly Seorajis have been periodically giving trouble, and sooner or later the Punjab Government will have to bring them to their senses.

There is the old complaint by the Simla Municipality of the indifference shown by the Rajas of the Hill States towards the Ripon Hospital. They were consistent in subscribing nothing whatever to that institution, though over 5,000 of their subjects were treated therein. Not even Patiala would give a subscription. The President of the Municipality remarks that the rulers of the States encourage their sick and indigent to betake themselves to the hospital for treatment, and he significantly adds:—"As these strangers have no claims beyond those of charity upon the ratepayers of Simla, and as they account for a large proportion of the annual expenditure, it becomes a question whether the people, or their rulers, should not be required to pay, at least in part, for the benefits which they receive from the hospital." This is a view which cannot be contested, and as all appeals to the benevolent instincts of the Chiefs have failed, it should now be clearly intimated to them that Government expect them to loosen their purse-strings. They have benefited enormously by the expansion of Simla, and they can well afford to pay a few hundred rupees a year to the hospital whose advantages are so thoroughly appreciated by their subjects.

Mr. J. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has published the fifth of the valuable series of monographs entitled "Cyclone Memoirs." The present volume contains an account of three cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea during the month of November 1891. The first of these is generally known as the Port Blair cyclone—the storm in which the Enterprise foundered with the greater part of her crew. The second storm originated in the sea area between the Maldives and the Travancore coast, passed to the north of Minicoy, and was lost to view in an unfrequented part of the Arabian Sea. The third storm took its rise in the south-east of the Bay and visited Arrakan and Central Burma. Mr. Eliot shows in the course of his remarks that the potent factor in cyclone formation throughout the Bay of Bengal is aqueous vapour condensation, and that "any conditions that favour the peculiar distribution of rainfall essential for the initiation or development of the area may be determining conditions." The Meteorological Reporter concludes his monograph with the statement that the history of all large cyclones in India shows that rainfall becomes the dominating factor in the earlier, if not the earliest, stages of the storm; and that it continues to be the leading factor throughout the whole existence of these storms.

A match that awakens no little interest amongst Roman Catholics in England is that of Lord Beaumont and Miss Ethel Mary Tempest, says the *St. James's Gazette*. The future bridegroom, who represents one of the oldest baronies in England (it dates from 1309), succeeded his brother in the peerage only last year. He commands the 20th Hussars, and saw active service in the Soudan in 1885 and 1886. His fiancee belongs to a yet more ancient Catholic family, the Tempests having been established in Yorkshire as far back as the middle of the twelfth century. She is the only surviving child of Sir Charles Tempest, of Heaton, Lancashire, and she will be a great heiress, though the baronetcy and settled estates go to her uncle, Major Arthur Tempest, formerly of the 11th Hussars. Miss Tempest's mother was a daughter of Mr. Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire, and of Mrs. Washington Hibbert, for many years a very conspicuous figure in London society. One of her aunts is the wife of Colonel Le Gendre Starkie, the well-known and popular member of the Four-in-Hand and Coaching Clubs.

With reference to an article in the July number, of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on "The Kelam-i-pir" and "Esoteric Muhammadism," we hear that Dr. G. W. Leitner has just obtained another manuscript, in Persian verse, which throws much light on the subject. It is exquisitely written, but the learned doctor has not yet been able to find the name of the author.

The trial of Mr. Deasy, M.P., on the charge of improperly assaulting a servant girl at his lodgings, was concluded at the London Sessions on July 11, when the jury found the accused not guilty of indecent assault, but guilty of common assault. Mr. Deasy was fined £25 and costs, which were ordered to be paid within seven days.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are given in the *Guardian*:—Rev. J. A. Harriss, Oxon., C.M.G.S. Mission, Poona, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay; Rev. W. L. Nanson, Panch Howds' Mission, Poona, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Begbie, R.E., Accountant General, P.W.D., Government of India, has permission to retire with effect from the 10th instant.

During the past year, among other numerous successes, six boys have passed direct from Bedford Grammar School into Woolwich, twelve into Sandhurst, one for Royal Marines, and two for the Indian Woods and Forests Department. Mr. B. S. Carey, an old boy, was gazetted a C.I.E. for service in the Chin Hills.

The Queen has approved, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the names of the following gentlemen for appointment to the rank of Queen's Counsel:—Mr. James Tisdall Woodroffe, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1860; Mr. Joseph Maghall Yates, called at the Inner Temple in 1869; Mr. Charles James Fleming, Gray's Inn, 1872; Mr. Francis William Raikes, Inner Temple, 1872; Mr. William Blake Odgers, Middle Temple, 1873; Mr. Charles Swinfen Eady, Inner Temple, 1879; Mr. James Francis Oswald, Middle Temple and Gray's Inn, 1869; Mr. Frederic Marshall, Inner Temple, 1870.

Colonel W. Tweedie, for many years Consul-General at Bagdad and Political Resident for the Government of India in Turkish Arabia, has written a work on "The Arabian Horse: His Country and People," which is to be published by Messrs. Blackwood, in October. "The main point of difference between the author and previous writers," it is stated, "is that the embroidery of fiction which has been woven round the real horse of the Arabs by the Bedouins themselves and by others is not too seriously treated in his pages. In proof of the antiquity of the Arabian horse, translations are given from the ballad literature of Arabia before Muhammad, showing that at least 1400 years ago the Arabs of the desert cultivated and handed down with the utmost strictness their strains of coursers. Writing from the ancient land of Chaldea, the author also illustrates the ancient relationship between the Jews and the Arabs." There is to be a large-paper edition, limited to 100 copies at six guineas, and a one-volume royal quarto edition, containing a map, and a glossary of the foreign words connected with the work, price three guineas.

This is how the Pandit Indravarma Saraswati describes "The Oriental Weather in England in the Year of Centuries, 1893" (the title of his contribution to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*):—"The celestial Court of Indra and Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning, wreathed in smiles and decked with flowers, have transported their abode, this year, to England. Dropping her dark robe of rain and storm, the garb of conquest. She has been crowned, in peaceful possession, by Surya, the Sun. Thus has the West become a dependency of the East, and his rays have revealed, bathed in light, the home of the Empire of the World. In the wake of the Deities, whom I invoke, have come Indian rajahs and warriors, to celebrate the opening of their domicile, the Imperial Institute, which, watered by the liberality of our Princes, has been endowed with life under the radiance of the Great Queen and of her illustrious Son, on whom our eyes had already rested in India in loyal love. O Indra, Lord of the East, of Air and Climate, visit often Thy new domain, for England requires the glow of our hearts and India the clouds that conceal Thee so as the more to welcome Thy return, but leave not behind Thy companion (the Goddess of Learning), who although not fickle like Lackshmi (the Goddess of Fortune), seems to prefer her present home!"

A story, which will be appreciated by every agriculturist and University man, is just now going the rounds in Edinburgh. A number of examinations are being held at the University, and at one of them a student, bearing the name of Meadow, who had answered the printed papers, was called up for his "oral." "Ah, Mr. Meadow," said the Professor, a genial man in his way, "fine old name yours." "Yes, Professor," responded the student, "it would be a great pity if it were ploughed."

Prince Victor Bonaparte, who resides the greater part of the year at Brussels, has been the unconscious hero of a sad story. Mdlle. Wanda de Kaszyc, who is described as a charming young lady, and a relative of one of the councillors of the Czar, fell in love at first sight with his Imperial Highness. Every day when he passed before her house she tried by signals to make known her affection, but in vain. She then wrote love letters to him, but again to no purpose. At length, finding her case hopeless, she lodged a bullet in her heart, piercing a portrait of the object of her adoration which she wore there.

In his "Greece under King George" (Bently), Mr. R. A. H. Bickford-Smith recalls a quaint incident of his first visit to Athens. "I had gone" (he writes) "to sip my after-dinner coffee in the square and had given the waiter a napoleon, worth at the time twenty-four paper drachmas and legal tender. The price of the coffee was a few sous. The waiter came back with the change, and produced on his tray nineteen drachmas and some odd coppers. I was rather shy of attempting an expostulation in Greek, and merely looked at him inquiringly. He thereupon added a drachma to the other nineteen. By means of three more separate stares, increased in severity in geometric proportion, the other three drachmas were extracted.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says Lord Dufferin has asked to be replaced as British Ambassador to France. The *Journal des Debats* publishes an article expressing regret at the attitude of the French Press towards Lord Dufferin.

Sir Edward Grey, in replying to Mr. Leigh in the Commons on the 13th instant, said the Government had no information with regard to an expedition of Col. Yanoff. They had been formally assured by the Russian Government that while negotiations were pending no expedition should take place in the Pamirs, and that as regards reports of movements of troops, nothing more than a relief had been sent to the Murghab for the troops who had wintered there. Consequently her Majesty's Government had no intention of sending any expedition.

In her biography of her late husband, referred to in our "General Summary," Lady Burton tells again the story of their courtship. It seems to have been one of signs and portents, and of much opposition on the part of her family, who thought he was not her equal in social position, and who in any case objected to his supposed want of faith. But the lady had made up her mind. It was in some sort Othello's courtship. "She loved him for the dangers he had passed, and he loved her that she did pity them." At length the lady wrote a decisive letter to her mother; "He is the only being who awes me into respect, and to whose command I bow my head; and any evil opinions you may have heard of him arise from his recklessly setting at defiance conventional people, talking nonsense about religon and heart and principle, which those who do not know him unfortunately take seriously, and he amuses himself by watching their stupid faces. Once he is married to me, he will be the favourite of our family, and you will all be proud of him, and have implicit confidence in him. And let me tell you another thing; you and my father are immensely proud of your families, and we are taught to be the same; but from the present to the future, I believe that our proudest record will be our alliance with Richard Burton. I want to 'Live.' I hate the artificial existence of London; I hate the life of a vegetable in the country; I want a wild, roving, vagabond life. I am young, strong, and hardy, with good nerves; I like roughing it, and I always want to do something daring and spirited; you will certainly repent it if you keep me tied up." Finally, Cardinal Wiseman's intervention smoothed away all difficulties. "He requested Richard to call upon him, and asked him if he would give him three promises in writing—1. That I should be allowed the free practice of my religion; 2. That if we had any children they should be brought up Catholics; 3. That we should be married in the Catholic Church. Which three promises Richard readily signed. He also amused the Cardinal, as the family afterwards learnt, by saying sharply, "Practice her religion, indeed! I should rather think she shall. A man without religion may be excused, but a woman without a religion is not the woman for me."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain L Stewart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

The s s Benares, 1,984 tons, Captain C Schonfeldt sailed yesterday, for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

The s s Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo from Jedda.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 108 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain H P Jones, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a cargo of duty paid salt, and 25 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A P Trevor, Mr Sayed Cassum Mr Mustafa, Mrs Barker, Mr J M Lang, and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Benares	1896	Schonfeldt	Madras	30-7	J Mackintosh
R	Naseri	850	Hughes	Jedda	30-7	B & P S N Co
F	Ebro	1591	Morgan	Hull	29-7	F Muir & Co
G	Culna	...	...	Calcutta	31-7	M Mackenzie
H	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
K	Tanjore	1404	Barran	Jedda	31-7	H C Joosub
L	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	1-8	Shepherd&Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Not fixed		H A Assam
O	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	3-8	M Mackenzie
P	Leander	1888	Robson	Karachi		F Morrison
Q	Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeister	Hamburg	2-8	Glade&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2453	DeHorne	London	28-7	P & O Co
2	Scindia	4358	Blight	Liverpool	5-8	W&A Graham
4	City of Khios	2283	McPherson	Liverpool	5-8	Sir C Forbes
5	Rosetta	2039	Gadd	China	10-8	P & O Co
7	Poseidon	2433	Fellner	Trieste	1-8	Austria LSNCo
8	Peshawur	3927	Jephson	China	27-7	P & O Co
9	Kt. Templar		Payne	Antwerp	4-8	K Nixon & Co
10	Niagara	1970	McConochie	Liverpool		K Nixon &Co
12	Eden Hall	2273	Jones	Liverpool	1-8	E Bates &Co
13	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China		P & O Co
15	Arapahoe	3134	Wale	Marseilles	10-8	J Mackintosh
16	Safari	1430	Asthausen	Zanzibar	5-8	F Hoyer &Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Seaadler 1640 Arthur 31-7 German Govt.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Assam s	Creery	Aden, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Naseri s	Hughes	Jedda, &c.
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Calcutta.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Persian Gulf.
	Lawada s	Jones	Calcutta, &c.
	Culna s	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.
	Benares s	Schonfeldt	Madras & Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
21 City of Calcutta s...Alex Thoms .Liverpool, June 21.
Ganges s ...Newnham ..Liverpool, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

July 24.—Steamer Algeria and ship Lathom.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 29.

From Glasgow.

Scindia (s)—32 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 50 cases beer, Turner, Morrison and Co; 20 cases whisky, Jamshedjee Brother and Co; 1 hogshead whisky, Tingcambe and Co; 76 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 5 cases whisky. Morenas and Co; 10 cases corn flour, H J Rustomjee and Co.

From Liverpool.

Scindia (s)—45 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Locksley Hall (s)—5 cases silvered plate-glass, S Lilladhar; 12 cases polished plate-glass, E Tajbhoy.

From London.

Peshawar (s)—30 cases sparkling summer, Phipson and Co; 38 cases sherry wine, portwine, whisky, &c, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 7 cases printing papers, *Times of India*; 38 bales printing and writing papers &c, and 7 cases envelopes, John Deckinson and Co; 4 cases books, &c, G Narayan and Co; 8 cases writing paper, &c, S A S Dawood; 2 cases printing materials, T Govindjee; 6 bales printing papers, M Sakharam Joshi.
Leander s—3 cases medicine, Kemp and Co; 75 drums linseed oil and 4 cases varnish, T F Bengalee; 50 drums turpentine, N Surufally and Co; 100 cases candles, S A S Dawood; 90 cases birds shot soap, &c, Treacher and Co; 130 drums turpentine, L Sumsoodin; 92 cases provinsion, &c, M Kooka and Co.

From Antwerp.

Ehrinfes s—10 cases wine, Glade and Co; 31 cases still hock, Bruel and Co; 10 cases eau de cologne, Gopaljee Megjee; 125 bales candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 33 cases glassware, and 14 cases earthenware, Gangjee Poonja; 166 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 10 cases glassware, Cassum Ameer; 20 cases writing paper, Volkart Brothers; 16 cases foolscap paper, Jetha Dossa.

From Bordeaux.

Peshawur s—200 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Hull.

Ebro s—27 cases matches, S T Bhanniya; 50 drums linseed oil, G Jeewajee, 80 drums linseed oil, C Mooljee and Co; 225 drnms linseed oil, N Surafally and Co.

Form Trieste.

Gisela s—5 hogsheads methylated spirit, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Poseidon s—6 bales printing papers, M Mulchand and Co; 13 bales printing papers, M Burjorjee; 2 cases spectales, H S Habib.

From Newyork.

Scindia s—18 cases clocks, Shamjee Lilladhar; 20 cases clocks, Mooljee Ganjee and Co; 10 cases tobacco, Hormaz Sheriar; 15 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Adurjee; 12 cases tobacco, 10 cases cigarette, S Shanker Pritamlal.

For Hamburg.

Draunfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Drachenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Banda s—4 hogshead methylated spirit, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Peshawur s—3 cases pianos, and 3 cases musical instruments S Rose and Co.

From Bremen.

Ehrenfels s—70 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 70 cases beer, Glade and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 29.

For Liverpool.

City of Khios s—75 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 50 bales woollen cutting, Nagsee Gungajee; 7 bales hemp, and 6 bales alofibre, Visonjee Gopaljee.

For Hamburg.

Ehrenfels s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 10 cases bristles, 8 bales woollen carpets, and 1 case silver ware, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Hull.

Ebro s—591 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

For Antwerp.

Kt Templar s—624 cwts wheat flour, Bombay Flour Mill and Co, Ld; 150 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co.

For Bremen.

Ehrenfels s—1,940 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Marseilles

Scindia s—587 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa

Arapahoe s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Rosetta s—67 chests opium, The P and O Co.

For Kobe

Rosetta s—650 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—July 28.

Murdoch, Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURES—July 27.

Holliday, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Bhagalpore.

July 28.

Hilliard, Lt-Col, Bo, A A Genl, on leave, to England.
Murdoch, Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Gapt, Bo, D R O, off leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 31st July.
Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st July.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 28th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Company.
No. 92 Gunner W. Griffin.
2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next the 5th proximo. Class can be fired. Firing begins at 4 p.m.
3. To-morrow there will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
4. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 1st proximo, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th proximo, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Tuesday, 1st pcoximo, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th proximo, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	52 25	45 57	41 36	41 77
Saturday, July 29	0 35	0 86	3 80	0 62
Sunday, July 30	2 26	1 70	1 60	0 24
Total	54 86	48 13	46 76	42 63
Total fall to 30th July 1892	42 40	38 58	36 33	37 03
Total fall to 30th July 1891	65 41	52 94	52 71	46 52

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1893.

Summary.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts al ove the country. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and south-westerly or north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong at Bhuj and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Ajmere, Khandwa, Akola and Bombay, 18 at Neemuch, 16 at Rajkot and 14 at Jeypore and Jubulpore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° above the normal in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Punjab and at Jeypore, Deesa, Neemuch and Surat and 5° to 8° below it at Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras. The minimum temperature variations are within 4° of the average in all districts except locally at Akola (5° above the average) and at Negapatam (5° below the average). The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (1·73"), Karwar, and Secunderabad (1·17"), and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Rajkot Veraval, Indore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about two-thirds its average strength, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about average. Conditions are, therefore, favourable for light to moderate showers all along the West Coast from Cochin northwards as far as Veraval, and scattered local showers in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Gujarat and Central India, humidity and cloud are both increasing slightly, and local scattered showers are likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]
SIMLA, July 29.

Saturday's observations indicate that the barometer has fallen briskly, in the north of the Bay area, it had changed by small amounts and irregularly elsewhere. The shoulder of high pressure over Rajputana and Central India is unchanged, and as a consequence of this, strongish north-westerly winds prevail down the Gangetic plain with dry fine weather over the north west and part of Central India. A small depression has appeared in south west Bengal, and monsoon winds are inclined to rise at the bay area, hence heavyish rain is probable in Burma and Bengal. The following are the principal falls of rain in the different provinces:—Moulmein, four; Akyab, one and three quarters; Bengal, Berhampore, and Mymensingh, two and half; Gnatong and Barisal one; Allahabad, half; Rutnagiri, one and three quarters; Karwar, one and Hyderabad one inch.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th July, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·747
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of wind*	W. WNW. W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	246
Fall of Rain	0·62
Total fall during month	14·16
„ „ year	42·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—July 31.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

503-92—Chalk, W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee, Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G—Part heard.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindjee and others—Bicknell M and M.
637-91—Bicknell M and M—Shamjee Govindjee and others vs Solomon David Sassoon and another—Brown and M.
459-92—Craigie L and O—N C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookhandas Nagurdas—Muljee and R.

Testamentary Suits.

27-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree, widow of Dama Boadia—T A Bland.
1-93—Ardesir, H and D—Mohanlal Jaithabhai vs Maganlal Purshotamdas—Little, S, N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

300-92—Thakurdas, D and C—Chimniram Mirjamull vs Tribhowandas Jugjiwandas—Chitnis, M and M—Part heard.
262-93—T K Bland—Matilda Flormce Farmer vs James Farmer—Wadia and G.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

275-84—Little, S, N and B—Kunkoobai vs Panalal Poonumchand—Ardesir H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

667-92—Shamrao and P—Bapuji Nusserwanji Vacha Ghandy vs Dinbai and another—Balkrishna and P and K D Shroff.
467-92—In person—Vithabai vs Namdin Oomaji and others.
469-93—Pestonjee R and K—Hormusjee Maneckjee Padsha vs Bai Jaijee—Bhaishunker and K.
425-92—Ardesir, H and D—Ayoob Hajee Abdool Rehman vs Abdulla Hajee Ahmed and others—Payne, G and S.
432-91—Pestonjee R and K—Shapoorjee Jeewajee vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee and others—Little, S, N, and B, A H and D, N and H, and K D Shroff.
412-92—M N Saklatwalla—Ahmedbhoy Kikabhoy and another vs Mulla Ebrahim Shaik Abdullabhoy and others—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Starling.)
For Judgment on Motion.

123-93—In person—a pauper—Ramjee Shewjee vs Soorjee Khanjee and another—E D Wilkin.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

636-92—Crawford B and Co—Raisett Chandmull Hamurmull and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Little, S, N, and B—Part heard.
Edgelow and G—for Petitioner—In the Matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter af Damodherdas Vunmalidas, an Adjudged Lunatic—Bai Vajibai—Petitioner.

Posponed Long Causes.

57-93—Brown and M—John Morton Dreman and others vs Narandas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C, and Payne G and S.
For Further directions on Commissioner's Special Report.
296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Motee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff and M H Khan.
332-92—Chalk W and S—Purshotum Narayandas vs Moreshwar Narayen and another—H S Dikshit.
440-92—H S Dikshit—Anundrao Narayen and another vs Purshotum Narayen and others—Chalk W and S.
624-92—In person—a pauper—Rozai Manuel de Souza vs Ragoonath Babajee and others—V M Pukwasa.
236-92—Chalk, W and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mala and others—Janardhan and A and Payne G and S.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending July 22, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,170	30,232	..	62	...	747
Goods	24,523	29,220	...	4,697	..	21,785
Other earnings	2,756	3,182	...	426	...	3,545
Weekly total.	57,449	62,634	..	5,185	...	..
Aggregate	1,94,243	2,20,320	...	...	..	26,077

"Atlas" in the *World* says:—An unprecedentedly important re-shuffling of the cards in the British Corps Diplomatique is likely to shortly take place and Lord Rosebery will have considerable difficulty in filling up all the vacant posts without appointing 'outsiders.' 'Atlas' continues:—Sir Clare Ford will not remain at Constantinople, as he has made a great strategic error about the Khedive's visit, which may occasion the most serious complications in the near future. Lord Cromer is anxious to quit Cairo immediately; Sir John Walsham meditates a speedy retirement into private life; Sir Robert Morier is far too ill to remain much longer at St. Petersburg, and Lord Vivian will certainly leave Rome as soon as possible. It is probable, too, that both Sir Edward Monson and Sir Francis Plunkett will be moved again. The former will be 'sworn of the Privy Council' in the course of a few days. The pilgrimage of the youthful Khedive to Stamboul occasions the greatest anxiety at the Foreign Office. It will cost him at least half a million in bakhshish, and between the Sultan (who proposes to marry his daughter to Abbas II.) and Ismail Pacha (who is most anxious to take his grandson under his wing) a good many international troubles are likely to be hatched."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

CONSOLS in London recovered ⅛ per cent. of their previous decline yesterday, and were quoted, according to Reuter, at 98⅞; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 108¾. About £175,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England; and the market rates of discount were further advanced ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 and 3½ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 32½d. per oz.; but, in New York, it was half a cent. lower, at 70½ cents; demand Exchange on London having receded to the same extent at 4·83 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in London, at £68¼. The Exchange Banks reduced their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 3 3-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £170,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 97⅞; Paris Exchange in London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs 25·20½.

To-day all the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter are unchanged. Silver in New York is 3-8 cent. per oz. lower, at 70⅛ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The United States Treasury has bought 150,000 ounces of the metal at 70·30 cents per oz.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,940,000 quarters, or 150,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening: Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including the unusually large proportion of 1,000 East Indian. The spot price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4½d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-16d. for July deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for November-December. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, of all grades, was 1-16d. higher, as also were "Fair" Coconadas; but "Good" Madras Westerns were lower to the same extent. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was unchanged at 4 13-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market was steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the Sales being 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians; and the Imports 4,000 bales. Spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The Manchester market has remained steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 8,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 47,000 bales (inclusive of 2,000 East Indians); the amount forwarded to consumers having been 2,000 bales more, at 55,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 51,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 185,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year though heavier, by 269,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 90,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 13,000 bales more in sight; the figures now showing a decrease of 266,000 bales in the total Supply compared with last year's, and an increase of 631,000 bales as against those for 1891; and in the case of Surats a decrease of 66,000 bales, and 132,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was the same yesterday as it ruled on the previous Friday, but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-16d. higher; the spot rate being 7-16d. higher than at the same time last year, and 1-16 above that quoted in 1891.

In New York, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent yesterday, to 8 1-16 cents; but September Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, making the week's figures more than in each of the two previous years; and the total falling off now shown compared with them is 2,068,000 bales, and 1,909,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, the spot price in New York is unchanged; but Futures for September are 4 points higher, at 7·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 600 bales last year, and 1,300 bales the year before. The quantity in sight is 6,500,000 bales, compared with 6,490,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	10,000	6,000	8,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	23,900	16,000	18,000
" " Continent	10,000	16,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,981,000	7,049,000	6,890,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,233,000	3,268,000	3,298,000
" " to Continent do.	2,003,000	2,488,000	2,434,000
" Stock in the Ports	290,000	412,000	228,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,600,000	2,935,230	1,969,270
" " Surats	225,000	291,070	357,660

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Stock in Liverpool	1,293,000	1,477,510	1,021,320
" London	10,000	11,000	16,000
American Afloat	30,000	29,000	39,000
East Indians "	10,000	12,000	10,000
Total	1,343,000	1,529,510	1,080,320
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	4 1-16d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅝d.	3 3-8d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	⅞d.	11-16d.	7-8d.

Locally, only a small business has been passing in the staple, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. Purchases by Exporters have been confined to 200 bales each of Bengals, at Rs. 197; and Westerns, at Rs. 182-3; and 50 Oomra, at Rs. 193; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, made up of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 195; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 182; 100 Karanja, at Rs. 192; and 50 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 204½ per candy.

WHEAT continues to be neglected to a great extent by exporters, only a small business being again reported in a quiet market. Prices of *Pessy* are rather lower, and we now reduce our quotations as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-0-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-15-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-15-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-0-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate amount by shippers, in a steady market. A further advance of half an anna per cwt has been established in the price of *Linseed* at Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-0 per cwt but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	122	bales.
Wheat	7,315	cwts.
Linseed	1,389	"
Rapeseed	3,561	"
Rice	1,926	"

FREIGHTS.—Business has been done for Hamburg to-day, at 16s. 6d. per ton, for August shipment; but this is all that has been reported, the market remaining very quiet, nominally at previous rates.

EXCHANGE opened firm at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic; and 1s. 3 15-32d. to ½d. for three months' sight Credits, the buyer at the former rate very early getting filled up; and, for next year, we hear of a little being done at 1s. 3⅝d. but, at the close, 1s. 3⅝d. even was doubtful, a stampede having set in among the Gold dealers to resell Bank Demand previously bought from 1s. 3 7-16 to ½d. a fair amount being taken by Banks who had secured some low Exchange against Silver importations, and more was offering without finding takers. Telegraphic was sold early, for August transfer, at 1s. 3⅜d., and was offering later at 1s. 3 13-32d., to 7-16d, and possibly, 1s. 3½d., for next year, without finding buyers. The firmness in the market to-day is attributed to a rumour from Calcutta to the effect that a heavy import duty is about to be levied on Silver, and if this had been done simultaneously with the closing of the Mints, it would, in all probability, have, in a great measure, prevented the fluctuations in Exchange, which we have lately been subjected to. This rumour is without confirmation, though evidently believed in by the Silver consumers, as there is no enquiry for the metal from them to-day; and meantime the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·63½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 3-16 for cash and Monday's settlement for Fours, and 106⅞ for the August account, and after fluctuating slightly closed at the same rate for Money, but 1-16 per cent. higher for Account.

SHARES.—This market has been closed to-day for the funeral of the only son and heir of the head of the Parsee community.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BYRN—BOOKER—July 5, at St Margaret's, Lee, S E, Arthur Byrn, youngest son of Henry Robt Hudson, of 5, Peak-hill, Sydenham (late Controller of Mysore, India, to Thermuthis Rose, elder daughter of Frederick and Mrs Booker, of 8, Blessington-road, Lee, Kent.

HALL—LLOYD—July 8, at St Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Sydney Donald Edward, youngest son of the late Col G Hall, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Ethel Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Lt-Col M Lloyd, Deputy-Commissioner of Tonghoo, Burma.

HILLS—EDWARDS—July 6, at St Andrew's, near Cardiff, Col George Scott Hills, I S C, to Margaret Sophia Edwards, third daughter of Canon H Powell Edwards.

LOCKHART-MURE—DODS—July 5, at St John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, William Caven Lockart-Mure, Esq, of Livingstone, Kirkcudbright, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), to Agnes Begbie, youngest daughter of Col P Dods, late B S C, Commanding 7th Vol Bn Royal Scots.

DEATHS.

COCKBURN—July 10, at Ealing, W, Francis Jeffrey Cockburn, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 68.

GUNTHORPE—June 8, Julia Charlotte, relict of the late Major James Athill Gunthorpe, Madras Artillery, formerly of Gunthorpe, Lincolnshire.

HOUSTOUN—July 8, near Tewkesbury Elizabeth, wife of Major Hugh Houstoun, Retired List Bengal Army, aged 69.

POLLARD—July 11, at Bath, Major-Gen Dillon Gustavus Pollard, M S C, aged 73.

WILSON—July 1, at Varallo, Italy, Lieut-Col W J Wilson, late of the 43rd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, for many years Inspector-General of Gaols, Madras Presidency, eldest son of the late R S Wilson, of Woodburn, Dalkeith.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUFF—July 24, at Purneah, the wife of Patrick Duff, of a son.

EVEZARD—July 21, at Darjeeling, the wife of J D'Arcy Evezard, of a son.

PHILLIPS—July 26, at Khushrubagh, Allahabad, the wife of Jas Phillips, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HUGHES—July 5, at Secunderabad, after 4 days' illness, George Hughes, late Proprietor of the Firm of Hughes Brothers and Co, Mount Road, Madras.

PEEVOR—July 24, at Bakloh, Punjab, Surgn-Major G H Peevor, I M Service, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Rifles, of remittent fever.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1893.

THE first meeting of the enlarged Council, which was looked forward to with natural interest, has fulfilled the expectations of those who have long held that nothing but good can come of a free and direct interchange of views and opinions between the Government and the representatives of the outer public. The proceedings were opened by words of welcome from H. E. the Governor, supplemented by some appropriate counsel as to the desirability of combining the maximum of work with the minimum of unnecessary debate. That advice might be inscribed over the portals of even more ancient legislative assemblies with advantage. Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords recently attributed the preservation of his life when chairman of the London County Council to the merciful restriction of the speeches of members to fifteen minutes. If one member were to occupy the whole of the three hours and a-half set apart for a sitting of the Legislative Council, it is obvious that the maximum of useful work could not well be looked for. It would, perhaps, be as well if a self-denying ordinance should also restrict the length, if not the number, of the interpellations placed on the question paper. His Excellency possibly had this in view when he suggested that the object of an interpellation should be to obtain information, and not to set the Government a conundrum. Some of the questions put by the honourable member for the Northern Division very closely resembled the conundrum in outward aspect if not in purpose. They certainly rendered it difficult to frame a reply without pointing out that the assumptions made and inferences suggested were erroneous. Such as they were, however, they were answered, and matters of some importance were shown in a very different aspect from that indicated in the questions, which were so framed as to impute that a number of municipalities had been superseded without any justification, apparently in pursuance of the perverse "policy" of compelling their grudging acquiescence in good work, imposed on them against their will by official insolence. That certainly appeared to be the gist of the interpellation inquiring what number of municipalities in the Northern Division were suspended in the last five years in connection with the question of abolishing octroi duties and imposing a house-tax in their place. The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood could only reply to such questions by setting forth the facts in regard to the four Municipalities which have been suspended in the Northern Division during the past five years. The suspension was in some cases connected with the question of the abolition of octroi duties, and the substitution of a house-tax, but this was by no means the sole reason. The Municipality of Dhankuda in January 1890 decided by a majority of votes, to substitute a house-tax for octroi duties. But since then they persistently opposed and obstructed the collection of the house-tax to such an extent that two thousand houses remained unclassified in 1891, no taxes were collected, and no means were provided to meet the deficit. Thus encouraged, many householders filed suits against the Municipality to test the legality of the tax, and there is no reason to suppose that the Municipality would resist those suits with any desire to succeed. After waiting two years and a-half, the Government gave warning to the Municipality to put its affairs in order within two months. Nothing was done. The Municipality became practically bankrupt, the schoolmasters and other Municipal employés were left unpaid, and the work of the Municipality came to a standstill. The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad owes it to himself to explain to the public whether he had the grievance of the Dhanduka Municipality in his mind when he framed his interpellation. A similar declaration is no less called for in respect of Jambusar, another of the four Municipalities which have been suspended during the last five years. The insanitary state of that town was reported to Government in May 1889. The Municipal Commissioners neglected to take any measures to remove the stigma which attached to the place of being the most insanitary in the Presidency. Some commissioners who were in favour of taking steps to improve matters, received threatening letters—whereupon they gave proof of their civism by resigning their seats on the Municipality. When admonished and warned by Government, the Municipality abolished the octroi, and, quite unnecessarily, the wheel-tax also, and substituted a house-duty. But, in spite of urgent representations and warnings, the most necessary measures for the sanitation of the town were neglected, while large reductions were made in the assessments of the house-tax. In April, 1891, six commissioners had to be elected, and there were nearly one thousand names on the electors' list whose duty it was to vote for the most deserving of their fellow-citizens. Only two candidates came forward; one of them was elected, having received four votes the second received none. The Municipality was superseded for gross neglect of its primary duties and for incapacity to exercise the privilege of election, quite as much as for any reasons connected with the octroi question. The facts which we have summarised from the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood's statement, were all published at the time in Government notifications. The public are entitled to ask Mr. Setalvad in his turn whether he made himself acquainted with the facts therein set forth, before taking action in the matter. The long and intricate questions put by the same member, in regard to the Khots of Ratnagiri appear to have been based upon a petition sent up to Government by holders of villages in the Southern Division. The allegations are the subject of inquiry by the Commissioner of that Division. It would be interesting to know if any steps were taken to verify those statements before bringing them forward at the first meeting of the new Council.

The Financial Statement, the first submitted after an interval of more than twenty years, was supplemented by the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, who gave a brief history of the origin and development of Provincial Finance. It has almost come to be forgotten that until 1870, there was no Provincial Budget, the money required for local purposes being obtained from the Government of India which received all the proceeds of the taxes of the whole country, and allotted to each local Government the funds required for local purposes. When so circumstanced, each Provincial Government naturally spent all it could get, and asked for more. There was nothing to be gained by economy, and a good deal might be obtained by importunity coupled with the careful avoidance of the suspicion of a surplus. Lord Mayo, being much pressed for means, and finding that it was impossible to discriminate between the claims of the different local Governments, or to satisfy them all, or to get them to economise, introduced the principle of decentralisation. He handed over certain local services—jails, registration, police, education, medical services, printing, roads, miscellaneous, public improvements, and civil buildings—with an allotment equal to the estimates of these services, of the Local Government for a year, a sum of thirty-five lakhs being deducted for Imperial services from the total. The allotment was divided, *pro rata*, between the local administrations. Provided they kept up the services handed over to them, they were empowered to frame their own estimates and to appropriate and carry over any economies which they could effect. They were recommended to frame and publish annual estimates and accounts, and, when possible, lay them before the local Legislative Councils. As Mr. Trevor gently puts it, "it does not seem to have been found necessary or desirable after the first year to give effect to the direction" so far as the Legislative Council was concerned. Thus it happens that the Financial Statement placed before the Council on Friday, was the second, instead of the twenty-second Provincial Budget, so honoured. As will be seen by the full report which we publish elsewhere, the provisions of the Budget gave rise to a long and useful discussion in which a considerable number of the members took an active part.

WE shall probably not have to wait long now for the official announcement of the new Viceroy. In the meantime, writes our London correspondent, people are busier than ever speculating as to who will be the Marquis of Lansdowne's successor. There is, we understand, respectable authority for the statement that Lord Cromer is not anxious, indeed is unwilling, to go out to India. Whether, if he were pressed to reconsider the matter, he would change his mind no one can say; but his position in Cairo is not so agreeable that he can have any overpowering desire to remain there, and he might possibly prefer Calcutta to Constantinople, assuming that in the coming rearrangement of diplomatic appointments he might be offered the British Embassy in the Ottoman capital. However, at present the indications are that Lord Herschell will forsake the woolsack for the Viceregal throne. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* points out that the Government are somewhat hampered in their choice by the necessity of selecting one who understands finance. This necessity, he explains, becomes all the greater owing to the impossibility of sending out a political economist from England to succeed Sir David Barbour. Much as Lord Kimberley might wish to follow the precedent in the case of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing, the Secretary of State's hands are tied by the Act of Parliament which, as is well-known, permits of only two outside appointments to the Governor-General's Council. Lord Herschell, though an able lawyer, is perhaps more of a statesman than any Chancellor in recent years, except the distinguished Earl Cairns, and apart from the natural bent of his mind his connection with the Royal Commission on gold and silver, to say nothing of the recent inquiry over which he presided, has given him an acquaintance with *la haute finance*, such as is possessed by few who are not experts in that abstruse science. In making their selection the Cabinet are embarrassed by another reason than the one mentioned above. The difficulty is Sir Charles Russell. They are bound to do something for him. He himself would doubtless rather be made Lord Chancellor than anything else, but that seems to be out of the question. Mr. Gladstone might make another attempt to pass a Religious Disabilities Bill, but the present state of business in the House of Commons forbids even, if it were not certain that the peers would reject it. The idea is revived that as a Roman Catholic can be Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Coleridge will make way for the Attorney-General, and retire to the *otium cum dignitate* of the Chancellorship—if it is *otium*. In some quarters the fact that Mr. Westland has consented to leave his pleasant New Zealand home to succeed Sir David Barbour—news that came from a sufficiently authoritative source to justify our London correspondent wiring it to us—will be considered to point to Lord Herschell as the future Viceroy. We are told that when Mr. Westland was offered the appointment some time ago his principal ground for hesitating was the disinclination of those near to him to return to India. Their scruples have, it would seem, now been overcome. People are puzzled to know how Earl Spencer's name came to be mentioned in connection with the Viceroyalty. We are informed that he never was in the running: at any rate whoever is the coming man, it is not the First Lord of the Admiralty.

IF the announcement telegraphed from London that the Siamese Government has accepted the French ultimatum in its entirety be well founded, there will be no bombardment of Bangkok, and no war. This will be a gain to humanity. But the submission involves considerable sacrifices on the part of the weaker State, and but little glory and not much real profit to the stronger, which like Brennus of old, has thrown a heavy sword into the scale. The payment of three millions of francs by way of indemnity, even with another million thrown in for private griefs, is not of itself a very heavy sacrifice; a hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling will be easily found in the coffers of the King, who receives all the taxes of the Kingdom, and is credited with vast hoards of unproductive wealth. The real loss is the dismemberment of the monarchy, by the cession of the whole of the territory east of the Mekong. The whole of that territory may not have been in the actual possession of Siam, but important areas of it were undoubtedly Siamese, in the same sense that the Northern Siam States were Burmese. Now that a great European Power steps in and occupies the whole region, the kingdom is not only shorn of territory but of the political prestige which is essential to the exercise of effective authority over the Malay and Chinese population, in the other outlying provinces. This is a very serious aspect of the matter for Siam. With regard to British interests we can only hope that Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin will see that they come to no harm.

REUTER telegraphs that we have assumed the Protectorate of the Solomon Islands. There are two groups of Islands so called and very far apart. One is a chain of islands in the Western Pacific, east of New Guinea, and between New Britain and New Hebrides. The natives of these islands are still in a savage state, and are cannibals, being partly of Malay and partly of Negrito blood. The telegram may mean that the protectorate already in force over the southern half of these islands—the northern half are within the German sphere of influence—has assumed a more definitely protective character, for the British Western Pacific Protectorate has for some time now had charge of the southern half of the chain. It is also quite possible that the Solomon Islands referred to are a group of small islands with no permanent inhabitants, which lie in the Indian Ocean, and are dependencies of Mauritius. These islands being uninhabited, may require protection more than the already protected cannibalistic Solomon Islands in the Pacific.

WE hear that Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S.M.C., has lately been taken seriously ill. Colonel Wodehouse completed thirty-five years' service this year, and was granted an extension of another year last May. He probably leaves for England in the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular on the 11th August.

THE arrangements for holding a competition at cricket between the Schools that have joined the newly-formed Bombay Athletic Association are now complete. The Executive Committee have succeeded in framing a capital set of rules for regulating the competition this year, entries for which have been invited, and will close on Friday next, the 4th August. A commencement will be made with the first ties on Saturday, the 12th August.

MR. A. S. GOUR, barrister-at-law, who in 1886 came out after taking the B.A., LL.B., degrees at Cambridge, has now taken, after the requisite test, the L.L.D. degree of the University of Dublin (Trinity College, Dublin).

IT will be remembered that a few days ago Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., performed the ceremony of unveiling the portraits of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit and his son at the Fort Reading Room and Library at the request of the managing committee. The portraits were due to the skill of the artist Mr. Albert Frankle, a German gentleman, who executed the task entrusted to him with remarkable fidelity and discriminating delicacy. The portrait of Mr. Nusserwanji especially exhibits a sympathetic touch, which is exceedingly striking.

COLONEL JOHN BIDDULPH, the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, returned by the last mail steamer Assam from England, where he had proceeded on a short leave of three months. The distinguished Colonel left this for Baroda by last night's Ahmedabad mail.

SHREEMANT SEBAPATI ANUNDRAO GAEKWAD, Commander-in-Chief of the Gaekwadee Forces, and an elder brother of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad, Rao Saheb Khasherao Jadow, Naib Subha, his brother, Mr. Madherao, returned by the last English mail-boat and proceeded to Baroda by yesternight's mail. The party went to Europe early in May last with H. H. the Gaekwad, who is now travelling in the north of Norway.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th July, 1893, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 74,611 maunds and Rs. 8,983 in the earnings.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Charles Donaldson Hudson, £30,227; Sir James Anderson, £93,930; Mr. Arthur Locker, £17,477; Sir Frederick Edward Chapman, G. C. B., £10,962.

IT was officially intimimated to the Lord Mayor on July 12 that the Queen had been pleased to confer a baronetcy on him, and a knighthood on each of the sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Renals and Mr. Alderman Wilkin, "on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York.

CONSIDERABLY over 1500 cases of street accidents of a more or less severe character, and of fainting fits, &c., were treated by the ambulance men and nurses belonging to the St. John Ambulance Brigade on the Royal wedding-day.

THE detachment of Indian Cavalry which formed her Majesty's guard of honour and escort at the wedding, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers, Capt. Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, and Ressaidei and Woordie Major Ahmad Khan, Khan Sahib, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal lancers, arrived at Windsor on July 11. The Court Circular says: "They formed in single rank in the corridor of the Castle, the officers being on the left. Her Majesty was received by the detachment with the customary Oriental salute and submission of obedience by presentation of the hilt of the sword, which the Queen touched, and took leave of her Majesty on their departure for India."

M. GUY de Maupassant was buried on July 9, in the Montmartre Cemetery. There was a large attendance of literary men. M. Zola made a speech. Twenty years ago Maupassant was considered, he said, an amiable athlete and nothing more.

THE impression is gaining ground in Cairo and Constantinople that not only does Khedive Abbas mean serious business, but also that Ismail Pasha is closely concerned in the intrigues understood to be on foot. It is believed that if Abbas cannot get his Turkish guard, or otherwise do something to "score off" Lord Cromer, he will abdicate; and in that case (says the *St. James's Gazette*) Ismail may come forward again as a candidate for the throne he unwillingly resigned. Ismail has been living very comfortably at Constantinople on the large income secured to him after his deposition. But he is a most ambitious and highly capable, as well as a thoroughly unscrupulous, man; and he has never quite abandoned the hope of getting back to Cairo. Whilst the Khedive is enjoying such delights as the climate of Constantinople in July, the presence of his Suzerain the Sultan, and the advice of grandpapa Ismail can offer (continues the *St. James's Gazette*), his younger brother, who bears the ominous name of Mehemet Ali, finds his lines cast in far pleasanter places. He has just arrived at Ostend, where a prince of nineteen can pass a few weeks agreeably enough and enlarge his European experiences in various ways. The Royal chalet at the Flemish watering-place is being prepared for the King of the Belgians and his family, who will arrive as soon as the session of the senate has come to an end.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ACCEPTANCE OF THE FRENCH ULTIMATUM BY SIAM.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Siamese Government to-day accepted the French ultimatum in its entirety.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

JULY 29.

The negotiations between France and Siam still continue, and there are hopes that a peaceful settlement may yet be attained, owing to further concessions made by Siam.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE OVER THE SOLOMONS.

Great Britain has proclaimed a protectorate over the Solomon Islands.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Lord Roberts was presented with the Freedom of the City of Glasgow yesterday. His Lordship, in his speech on the occasion, said the retention of our Eastern Empire was essential to the greatness and prosperity of Great Britain, who must continue to govern India on the lines taught by a century's experience.

GREAT STRIKE OF MINERS.

The coal strike in England has commenced. Twenty thousand miners are idle at Leeds, twenty thousand at Nottingham, and many thousands at Pontefract, Bristol, and elsewhere.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION MINERS ON STRIKE.

JULY 30.

The miners on strike now number a quarter-of-a-million, and the movement is extending.

COUNTY CRICKET.

In the cricket match between Kent and Sussex, the latter were beaten by nine wickets.

Yorkshire beat Gloucester by ten wickets.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR OF TARIFFS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Russo-German tariff war has commenced, and the maximum tariffs will henceforth be mutually applied.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT COWES.

The Emperor William arrived at Cowes yesterday, and was received by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. His Majesty dined at Osborne last night. His visit is quite a private one.

REPORTED RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The *Englishman's* special correspondent at Bangkok wires, under date the 28th, as follows :—The three days' notice, given to friendly Powers by the French, of the blockade, expires to-morrow evening, at five o'clock.

The Hongkong and Singapore steamers have been turned back outside yesterday and to-day. It is still unknown whether an attack is likely to take place immediately.

Captain Thoreux and three Annamites captured at Khone have arrived, and are confined here. They were not released in Battambong as arranged.

The Foreign gunboats are in readiness to repress any outbreaks that may take place in the city.

It is expected that the French will occupy the province of Battambong.

The Siamese Government sent a letter, yesterday, to the Commander of the French Squadron offering, it is believed, fresh proposals.

THE BEHAR SURVEY.

A special message from London to the *Englishman* says that Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State, replying to a question by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugueseen, promised to consult the Government of India regarding the laying of papers before Parliament concerning the legality of the Behar Survey.

In replying to a question by Sir Seymour King, he admitted that some regarded the survey as a penal exaction against the ryots.

A FORTIFIED POST FOR CUTTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

A fortified post is to be built at Cuttack at a cost of Rs. 15,000 as soon as funds become available.

THE BRIDGES ON THE KHAGAN VALLEY ROAD.

Some bridges, constructed by the 23rd Pioneers, on the Khagan Valley Road here, have been washed away by the recent floods.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE STAFF CORPS.

Four appointments to the Indian Staff Corps are to be offered at the militia competitive examination in September next.

REGIMENTS FOR BURMA.

The Madras Government have selected the 29th Regiment Infantry, now quartered at Bellary, for re-constitution as a Burma Battalion.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

A despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the re-organisation of the Public Works Department is expected early next month.

GRANT TO PURCHASE HORSES.

Sanction has been given by the Government of India to the extra grant of Rs. 1,69,000 for purchase during the next cold season of two hundred and sixty additional horses to replace an equal number taken to Egypt by the 7th Dragoon Guards.

COMMISSARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned Major General Badcock's tenure of appointment as Commissary-in-Chief being extended to 1st October, 1896, and that of Colonel Patch, Commissary General, Western Circle, to June, 1895.

THE DRAINAGE WORKS ACCIDENT AT BENARES

The actual loss of life at the drainage works accident at Benares was five men, one boy, and one girl, both aged twelve.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The representative of the Exchange Banks who came to Simla to press the claims of the Banks to better terms than that offered by the Government, has left without inducing the Government to modify their terms.

The Banks are now sending a memorial to the Secretary of State appealing against the Government decision. The general view is that the Banks have been liberally treated.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

It is probable if the Financial Department agrees that a re-organisation of the Legislatiive Department will be completed shortly.

SRINAGAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

It is hoped that the telegraph to Srinagar will be re-opened to-morrow.

Half of the city has been washed away, and trade there is completely paralysed.

THE LATE MR. CURSETJEE MANEKJEE JAMSETJEE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, JULY 30.

Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Jamsetjee's third day's Oothamna ceremony was performed this evening, at Sir Jamsetjee's house, by Sirdar Dustoor Hoshung, in the presence of a large assembly. Rs. 8,250 were subscribed—Rs. 3,000 by the father, Rs. 1,000 by Lady Ratanbai, and the rest by nearest relatives. Greatest sympathy is manifested by all classes to Sir Jamsetjee.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 30.

At a public meeting, held last evening, at the Mayo Hall, resolutions were passed, thanking Mr. Paul and other members of Parliament, who supported the motion for holding Simultaneous Examinations for admission into the Civil Service, and expressing an earnest hope that Government will see their way to give effect to the resolution. A petition to Parliament was also adopted. Raja Rampalsingh presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mcintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 30.

Mail steamer Peshawar from Bombay arrived.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¾
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
Bar Silver	32¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	15,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,293,000	"
" " " Surats	25,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

MR. BAIN AND THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that you were kind enough, in your issue of yesterday, to transcribe the paragraph in *Truth*, calling attention to the curious identity between my book and that of the Duke of Argyll. Will you permit me to inform any of your readers who may take an interest in the point that, owing to the pressure on its space, *Truth* was unable to do me full justice by inserting the evidence which I sent it entire ; those passages which it did insert being only the feeblest part of my case. I am taking measures to place the whole evidence before the public, and shall take the liberty of sending you a copy of the same, as soon as it is ready : it will, I venture to say, settle the question. In the meantime, I hope that you will kindly reserve your opinion. I shall be delighted to furnish any one whom the subject may interest with a copy of the evidence, if he will send me his name and address. —Yours, &c.,

F. W. BAIN,
Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford ; and Professor of History and Political Economy in the Deccan College, Poona.

Poona, July 29.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. C. G. CARMICHAEL, 1-3rd Gurkhas, officiates as Principal Medical Officer of the Bundelkhand and Narbudda Districts.

LIEUTENANT S. H. SHEPPARD, R. E., Military Works Department, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT H. W. JACKSON, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed to the 17th Madras Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned :—29TH BENGAL INFANTRY : LIEUTENANT J. H. GRANT, from the 39th Garhwalis, to be permanent Wing Officer.—39th Garhwalis : Captain J. T. Evatt, to be Wing Commander, and Lieutenants L. A. Forbes and W. H. Wardell, to be permanent Wing Officers 1-1st Gurkhas : Lieutenant R. D. Angelo, from 2nd Battalion, to be Wing Officer.—2-1st Gurkhas : Lieutenants H. A. H. Thompson (from 1-2 Gurkhas) and J. L. Rose, to be permanent Wing Officers.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—

In India : Colonel C. G. Cautley, General List Cavalry, for six months, and Captain J. A. H. Pollock, 3rd Sikh Infantry, for ninety days, on private affairs.

Out of India : Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Turnbull, 15th Bengal Lancers, for six months ; and Captain A. Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry for twelve months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant F. Samborne, 13th Bengal Infantry, for six months ; and Surgeon-Captains F. J. W. Stoney and H. S. Peeke Medical Staff, for four months, on private affairs.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence in India, from the 30th July, is granted to Major A. H. Nourse, 2nd Battalion. The Queen's (R. W. S.) Regiment.

THE privilege leave of absence granted to Lieutenant P. R. Wood, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, is converted into General leave, and extended to the 15th October 1893.

THE General leave of absence granted to 2nd Lieutenant A. C. W. Sillery, 1st Battalion. Royal Irish Fusiliers, is extended to the 19th August 1893, pending the resignation of his commission.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Brazil via Galveston is now open for messages in plain language only.

Telegraphic communication with Nicaragua cut off except for offices of San Juan, Del Sur Rivas and Granada.

With effect from Tuesday, the first August, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be reduced to rupees three anna one, via Suez and Teheran. Five annas less via Turkey. Three annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom via Suez or Teheran one rupee per word.

Complete revised tariff to all other places will shortly be issued, and to be acted on from date of receipt.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th July, 1893.

(Difference in longtitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	2	45 p.m.	22	3
Teheran	29	11	20 p.m.	...	40
Suez	30	12	25 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	26	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 14.

POLITICALLY this has been the most eventful week of the Session so far. It came in like a lion and has gone out like a lamb—unless the storm has broken out afresh whilst I am penning this letter. The Conybeare incident of Friday last, shocking and painful as it was in many respects, created a great sensation at the time, but the hon'ble member for Camborne's latest and most sorry exhibition of himself has been completely thrown into the shade by the events of Tuesday night. All who witnessed the scene agree in describing it as worse than anything of the kind that has taken place for a good many years past ; and the "intelligent foreigners" who were among the privileged ones in the distinguished Strangers' Gallery must have fancied themselves in a certain Chamber on the banks of the Seine rather than in the more sedate House of Commons. Mr. Brodrick began the business by what I cannot help thinking was a mere piece of flippancy, such as one expects from the class of young members of which he is a very favourable type. Were, he asked, the Irish members to be in greater numbers in that House than others because they represented an "impecunious and garrulous race ?" The discussion was on one of the numerous amendments reducing the number of Irish members. On the previous evening the House by a much larger majority than had been expected—fourteen—had rejected Mr. John Redmond's important amendment. The Government had, as it were, been saved by the skin of their teeth, not through their own adroitness but by the wonderful Parliamentary skill which friends and foes admit is possessed by Mr. Sexton. To return to the Brodrick affair. Not much notice was taken of his indiscreet utterance at the moment, but when a little later he appealed to the Nationalists the fat was in the fire. Making himself the mouthpiece, Mr. Sexton drew himself up at his full length, and exclaimed in tones of withering sarcasm "Let not the hon. member appeal to us, until he has apologised for his grossly impertinent language." What followed can only be appreciated by any one who reads the more or less verbatim report—a verbatim report cannot be expected when a dozen men all speak at once—I cannot in the small space at my command attempt to describe the battle that raged so furiously for an hour or more. Mr. Sexton or his friends are very angry at the indignity put upon him ; and it is clear that we have not heard the last of the matter. Mr. Mellor, they say, lost his head, though Lord Randolph Churchill, perhaps not the calmest observer, defends the Chairman from the now customary charge of feebleness and incapacity. I have watched Mr. Mellor in the chair for hours together, and I must say that he is, if I may use the expression, far too gentlemanly for the rough work of the House of Commons. Between Mr. Mellor and his predecessor there could be no greater contrast. Some people think that the trouble Mr. Gladstone must be put to by Mr. Mellor's deficiencies is a Nemesis for the weakness the right hon. gentleman himself showed in not insisting upon Mr. Courtney's re-election. Mr. Courtney was the strongest Chairman of Committees that this generation has seen, and his judgment was rarely at fault. As to his impartiality that was like Cæsar's wife, above reproach. The introduction of Mr. Milner's name into the debate and in such a manner is to be greatly regretted. The Nationalists say that he was dictating —almost angrily dictating to Mr. Mellor how he should treat Mr. Sexton's breach of Parliamentary manners, and tell us who were not present that we are not in a position to pass judgment. Of course a Clerk at the Table ought not to dictate ; but I do not see why he should not give the Chairman advice if he wants it. Some people talk and write as if Mr. Mellor showed his unfitness for his high office by requiring the assistance of Mr. Milner ; but surely that is a far-fetched suggestion.

The general expectation that something lively would be seen when the guillotine was put into operation last night was not in the least realized. Whether it was reaction or what I cannot say, but the proceedings were comparatively tame. It is an uncommon and animating sight to see the House crowded as it was on this occasion ; but there is a monotony even about Parliamentary cheering that soon palls. The other cries were unimportant, and I do not suppose the harsh word "gag" proceeded from more than a dozen mouths when Mr. Mellor rose to put the question. Mr. Atherley Jones' performance was rendered amusing by the inability of the Irish members to remain silent under his rather egotistical and somewhat high-flown periods, but an honest Gladstonian (if I may dare to assume the existence of such an one) must have admired the pluck he displayed. Rumours of additions to the Rathbone-Russell clash had been circulating in the lobbies, and it was with a sigh of relief that the Liberals heard Mr. Redmond's announcement, listened to with breathless attention, of his determination not only to vote for throwing over of the in-and-out sections, but for the passing of the entire ninth clause. This, however, did not remove all cause of anxiety. Only when Mr. Marjoribanks was seen to hand the pieces of papers containing the result were the Gladstonians sure of their fate. Their cheers when the numbers were officially announced might have been heard at Blackfriars. The Government have for the time being scored a victory ; but what of the future ? Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons, says that the Government will suffer at the General Election for stopping free discussion. But the question of more immediate interest is, how will the country take the continuance of the Irish party in the British Parliament ? At present no one can tell. By this time next week, perhaps, the opinion of the country will have had time to declare itself. Possibly some further surprise is in store for us.

Her Majesty's touching address to her people—an address which shows the tender and warm-hearted woman quite as much as the proud and benign ruler of a mighty Empire—was the one thing needed to complete the memorable events of the past week. The gracious words springing as they clearly do from the heart and breathing throughout a note of genuine sincerity emphasise a fact that must have been constantly present to thousands of minds as the Royal procession wended its way from Buckingham Palace to St. James's. The populace who thronged the streets were not uninterested in the bride and bridegroom, but the real basis of the unprecedented enthusiasm was affectionate loyalty for the person of the sovereign, the depth of which is inexplicable to many foreigners—and is not perhaps fully realised by us except on the occasion when the entire nation—Protestants and Catholics, Churchmen and Nonconformists, Liberals and Conservatives, Unionists and Home Rulers, are united in a joy or sorrow common to all. The one small piece of criticism that the Queen's address has called forth only heightens the universal pleasure with which it has been received. The expression to which some slight objection has been raised in certain quarters is the one declaring that "in the existence of this tie"—the Queen's sympathy with the peoples of her vast Empire—"lies the real strength of the Empire." It is suggested by these superfine critics that "throne" would have been a more appropriate word. Perhaps it would, and perhaps it would not ; but why cause a jar by raising such an immaterial and minute point at such a moment ? Persons at a distance are not unlikely to be puzzled by certain allusions in the newspapers and may possibly like to know what they mean. In one highly respectable weekly something is said about those amiable creatures who "draw attention to any skeletons at the feast," while in another equally important publication—the *Spectator* to wit—we are told that the wedding went off admirably to the disgust of the prophets of evil "who went about repeating that the Princess was unlucky and that the ceremonial would be interrupted." Moreover, a dignitary of the Church in his sermon on Sunday observed that it was the duty of Christian men and women to shield the Duke and Duchess of York "from the malignant tongue of rumour, slander, and gossip (which always gloats in being busy about the great) by steadily refusing to believe anything which may be said unless it is accompanied by distinct and indisputable proof." There is not the slightest impropriety now in saying what the slander referred to by the eminent preacher was. It consisted simply of the revival of the preposterous story contradicted when it first appeared in a halfpenny paper that the Duke of York had when an officer of the Mediterranean fleet gone through a form of marriage with the daughter of a naval officer. The rumour had been forgotten by most people until it sprang up again a week or ten days before the wedding and spread with wonderful rapidity. Nothing else was talked about at afternoon tea parties—those breeding-places of malignant gossip—and it absorbed conversation at the clubs. As generally happens the report had become considerably embellished since the *Star* allowed itself to be hoaxed, and we were asked to believe that the poor Prince was being forced into an unwilling match ! All this and more to the same effect was eagerly swallowed by the *gobe-mouches* of the West End (the denizens of the East End I am told dismiss all such brainless chatter as "kid," whatever that may be), and they quite expected when they opened the paper on the morning of the wedding to hear that the function had been postponed ! The Duke of York, who must have known what was being said about him, probably consoled himself with the reflection—if he felt any want of consolation—that he is not the first and will not be the last victim of "the whispered tale, that, like the fabling Nile, no fountain knows." Mr. Gladstone has been delighting the House this afternoon by the "admirable felicity" (to use Mr. Balfour's words) with which he moved the address of congratulation on the Royal Marriage. The Prime Minister is seen to advantage on such occasions ; and there is in fact no man living who can perform so delicate a task with such grace and tact. The inclusion of the Prince and Princess of Wales in the resolution was a departure from strict precedence, but in the circumstances a happy one ; and is sure to be approved by the people at large. As to Mr. Redmond's intervention we may think that his claim on behalf of the dynamiters is one that ought not to be granted, but, as usual, he spoke like a gentleman. Of Mr. Keir Hardie's speech it is only necessary to say that it was what might have been expected from its author. I doubt very much if his churlishness will commend itself to the great bulk of the genuine working-men of London.

The papers relating to Lord Kimberley's disagreement with his Council on the subject of Mr. Paul's much-debated motion were laid upon the table of the House of Commons on Monday, and should, if that most despotic of despots the printer is gracious, be published in the course of the next ten days. Mr. Seymour Keay, whose privileges as an M.P. have enabled him to read the documents before they are available to outsiders, immediately proceeded to give notice of a characteristic question—"To ask the Under-Secretary of State for India with reference to para. three of the Despatch to the Government of India of 22nd June, East India (Civil Service Examinations) is the phrase that it is indispensable that an adequate number of the members of the Civil Service shall always be Europeans, and that no scheme would be admissible which does not fulfil that essential condition, intended to admit of a response by the Government of India that they refuse to carry out the resolution of this House of 2nd June last." By the way, in some of the Indian and Home papers I see it is assumed that Mr. Paul brought forward this subject *proprio motu*. The praise and blame passed upon the hon. member for South Edinburgh is to some extent misdirected. It was really only an accident that the question was introduced by Mr. Paul instead of some half-a-dozen other members of Parliament. The real author was, of course, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who, following the practice so prevalent in the present Parliament, induced a number of sympathisers to ballot one after the other for a day. It fell to Mr. Paul's lot to secure the first opportunity ; and I suppose he would not consider it a reflection if it were stated that he merely spoke from the brief supplied by the representative for Central Finsbury. What credit or discredit attaches to the unexpected and perhaps unthinking decision come to by the House of Commons last month wholly belongs to our only Indian Member.

We have had rather a surprise in regard to the new Indian currency policy sprung upon us this week, and a good deal of consternation has been created. On Tuesday, Mr. G. Russell, replying to a question in the House of Commons stated that "the object of the measures recently adopted was not to fix the gold value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. or any other ratio, but, as stated by the Viceroy in his telegram of the 15th of June, to prevent a further fall rather than to raise the gold value of the rupee. As yet there is no fixed ratio between the rupee and the sovereign ; and the notification that rupees will be issued in exchange for gold at a ratio of 1s. 4d. will be inoperative unless and until the gold value of the rupee reaches that sum. I may add that the object of this notification was, by fixing a *maximum* limit . . . . . . to prevent any possible disturbance of trade by a sudden and considerable increase in the gold value of the rupee." Everybody admits a great blunder to have been committed in so far that it was given out that the rupee had been fixed at 1s. 4d. and that Council Bills would be sold at that figure. So universal was the belief that the rupee was henceforth to be at the price named, that Mr. Russell's explanation seemed to come upon the commercial world and the press as a complete surprise. A competent critic, who has always, I believe, opposed the views of the Currency Association, observed to me a few hours ago in reference to the situation :—

"A short fortnight has demonstrated that Governments cannot do as they please with currency ; that they must conform to currency laws if they would avoid great errors in policy. There was a general idea in vogue that all the Indian Government had to do was to fix the price of the rupee, and their price would soon become the only price. But this has proved to be a mistake. It turns out now that the opponents of this view were right. The Indian Government cannot fix the price of the rupee outright except on one condition, namely, that it will exchange rupees for gold at 1s. 4d. each, and at the same time that it will give out gold for rupees at 1s. 4d. each. The Indian Government did not undertake to do this, and so the India Office could not get 1s. 4d. for a rupee, because neither it nor anyone else was prepared to pay that price, seeing that it was not worth so much." My friend went on to say :—"The principle on which the Indian Government bases its policy is thus shown to be that as the Indian currency is at present redundant for the purposes of a 1s. 4d. rupee it has closed its mints so as to make the currency less redundant, and it proposes to wait until the contraction of the currency gradually raises the gold value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., when it will be prepared to deliver rupees to any extent in exchange for gold at 1s. 4d. the rupee. The consequence is that the rupee will not under the present arrangement rise above 1s. 4d., but it may be a considerable time before it reaches 1s. 4d., and gold flows in freely in exchange for rupees. There is no doubt it will get them, because that is within the power of the Indian Government not by declaring a rate but by contracting the currency until the intended rate is reached." While the writer of the City article in the *Times* expresses sympathy with the Eastern Banks in being partial losers on the shipments of silver that were on the high seas when the recent change was made, and describes the measure meted out to them as a hard one, the Editor in his leading columns defends the India Office in respect to last week's sale of Council drafts. He had to take what he could get, and this was determined by the state of the market as well as the currency law. "Indian alarmists" are told that they are "taking fright without cause. The gold value of the rupee is in no danger whatever from the fact that the Secretary of State has been forced to sell bills for half-a-farthing or even a farthing below par of exchange." The ravings of Governor Waite at the Colorado Silver Question have created more amusement than anxiety in this country. He talks about appealing to arms, of blood flowing to horse's bridles whatever that may mean ; and of the expulsion of "British Tories," the said "British Tories," it is explained, being American men of business desirous of adhering to sound economical principles." An interesting piece of news comes from Paris, though it might be wished that the authority were higher. One of the French papers—and French papers, as the Dufferin incident shows us, are not all that they might be—declares that a suspension of the free coinage of silver in Indo-China is under consideration as a result of the action of the Indian authorities.

THE well-known Bengali pandit, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, who is engaged upon an exhaustive dictionary of Tibetan, to be publised by the Indian Government, has also found time (according to the *Academy*) to write a popular narrative of his travels and experiences in Tibet which will be issued by a London publisher probably in the course of next winter.

THE FATAL RIOTS AT KATHIAWAR.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

No further news has been received regarding the fatal riot at Veraval. The Hindus at that place are so panic-stricken that they do not stir outside their houses. In their letters to their relatives and friends in Bombay they state that their lives are in danger, and they seek for protection from the Bombay Hindus. The following are the names of those who have been killed. Balvantdas, Brahmanand, Karmidas, Nagardas, Trikamdas Soni, Jakison Valabh, Manordas Hurry, Khimchand, Hari, Narsi, and Khimchand Luxmichand. The first three of these were the monks who were put to death in a terrible manner in the temple.

Mr. Harsookhram Dowlatram, pleader, Mr. Goolam Mahomed, barrister-at-law, and the Assistant Political Agent, are making enquiries at Veraval. The body of the doctor, and three others, who were killed, while they were proceeding to hold an inquest, touching the death of the three monks, were recovered on the following day from a gutter. The murderers have not yet been arrested. The Mahomedans had thrown one of the dead bodies of the Hindus into the river. Great sympathy is felt for the family of the victims, and the Bombay Hindus are taking the necessary measures to relieve the sufferings of their co-religionists at Veraval. Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji who had gone to Poona, to interview his Excellency the Governor, returned to Bombay yesterday morning. Mr. Lukhmidas was told that his Excellency had not yet received the full report of the occurrence from the Political Agent, and was advised to represent the matter to the Durbar and the Political Agent.

A subscription list has been started up in Bombay for the purpose of giving relief to the relations of those who fell victims in the riot, and also to meet the expenses of making representations to the proper authorities to investigate the affair, and to arrest the murderers. The calamity has set terror into the hearts of the Hindus, who are greatly in want of assistance from the Junagadh State.

A large meeting of the influential Hindus was held yesterday evening, at the Madhav Baugh, to consider what steps should be taken for the purpose of protecting the Hindus at Veraval. In response to the invitations issued by Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas a number of leading Hindu gentlemen were present. Amongst those present were :—Messrs. Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Damodar Thakersey Moolji, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Lukhmidas Khimji, Govindji Thakersey Moolji, Chutterbhuj Morarji, Ghellabhai Haridas, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Goculdas, Soonderdas Dhurumsey, Veerchand Dipchand, S. Dixit, Runchorddas Vundravandas, and Rughunathdas Goculdas.

On the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Mr. Vurjivandas was called to the chair. The chairman called upon Mr. Javerilal to propose the first proposition, "That the meeting has heard with deep regret of the horrible murder of several Hindus by the Mahomedans of Veraval Patan on the occasion of the last Mohurrum."

Mr. Javerilal said that they had all heard with the deepest regret the melancholy accounts of the terrible murders of the Hindus at Veraval Patan in the affray between Mahomedans and Hindus on the last Mohurrum day. Letters and telegrams from the Hindu Mahajans and other people gave harrowing and heart-rending accounts of the cruel manner in which poor people in the Hindu temples by which the *taboot* procession passed were cruelly put to the sword. It was purely a massacre of the innocent. Reading the accounts one naturally enquires, were they living in the nineteenth century, or in the eleventh, or twelfth century, when Mahomedan despotism reigned rampant over the land, as British subjects the one privilege they boasted of under Government was the security of life and property, and they also expected this security in Native States. The occurrences had shocked them all in Bombay. He hoped that a thorough enquiry would be made in the matter, that the culprits would be brought to justice, and that the relatives of the murdered men would receive the relief they needed. An inquiry by a commission, he thought, was much needed, and he hoped that would be made.

Mr. Damodar Thakersey Moolji seconded the proposition. He said that their co-religionists at Veraval were sadly in want of protection. The British Rule was famous for guarding the safety of lives and property of its subject, and the Native States, which were protected by the British, were bound to protect those whose destinies they governed. Mr. Damodar read several telegrams received from Patan asking for help, and he concluded by appealing to those present to strain their nerves for the purpose of relieving their caste-fellows whose lives were in danger.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Dixit, solicitor, a committee of influential Hindu gentlemen was appointed for the purpose of "submitting, on behalf of the Hindu community of Bombay, respectful representations to the Durbar of Junagadh, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the sad and unprecedented occurrence in Patan, and to take such other steps in the matter as may seem proper to the committee."

Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, solicitor, said that it was their duty to assist the sufferers and to take such steps as would lead to the capture and conviction of the murderers. Great injustice had been done to the Hindus at Veraval, and it was incumbent on them to avenge the innocent, who were mercilessly slaughtered. They should raise money in order to enable them to have the culprits punished for the atrocious deed committed by them. He urged upon them the necessity of contributing large sums of money without which it was impossible to find out the real criminals. He concluded by moving that subscription should be "invited for the purpose of giving relief to the relatives of those who fell victims in the riots at Patan, and to meet the expenses of making the above representations and taking such steps as may seem proper to the committee."

Mr. Damodardas Tapidas seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously, and more than Rs. 2,000 were subscribed on the spot.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly* opens with an article by the Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford on the natural defences of India, his object being to show that from a military point of view there ought to be no danger to India should Russia either take forcible possession of Afghanistan or occupy the country with the consent of the Ameer, provided that proper precautions are taken to increase the natural strength of the frontier. "Any forward movement beyond our borders," he adds, "as at present contemplated by the Government of India, would, I feel sure, defeat the very object it is intended to obtain, viz, the safety of India." Writing on the proposed changes in the Indian Army, Maj. Gen. F. H. Tyrrell says that the strong objections which have been made to the concentration of the command of the Presidency armies in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief are based on purely political grounds. From a military point of view there can hardly be two views as to an arrangement which removes the absurdity under which the Commander-in-Chief in India was merely Commander-in-Chief of one of the Presidency armies. Sir Lepel Griffin reprints the correct version of his hopeful paper "Is India Safe ?" written for a German review. Mr. Martin Wood deals with the Home Charges of the Indian Government. In the course of his paper he describes as "shabby" the squeezing of India's revenues in support of the British Navy when the Colonies are let off so lightly, and says with unpalatable truth that we dare not charge our Colonies with the cost of our Colonial Office, nor with any appreciable share of the cost of the naval and military defence. Muang Thai exposes the hollowness of French claims on the middle and upper waters of the Mekong, and Dr. Leitner writes an interesting paper on "Indians in England and the Indian Civil Service." Mr. Henniker Heaton sends an optimistic letter on the causes of the Australian crisis, and an "Australian Landowner" condemns the supplanting of Australian trade by speculation and gambling. Mr. Heaton says the disaster will leave no permanent traces, and the Austraiian landowner is of opinion that Australian ruin may be averted by Australia learning to work and ceasing to borrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

SPECIALLY REPORTED.

THE following is a full report of the discussion on the Budget, which took place at the sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, at Poona, on Thursday :—

Mr. Oodarum Mulchand said : The Financial Statement had been ably drawn up by Mr. Trevor. It supplied general information about revenue and expenditure in the whole Presidency. He suggested that more detailed information be given in the Budget to enable members from different districts to make suggestions affecting their own divisions. Though it would involve more labour it would make the statement a complete document. He referred to arrears of judicial work in Sind, at Shikarpur particularly, and hoped Government would make further provisions for clearing off those arrears. If no funds were available for carrying out the judicial reforms needed he suggested striking off the item for the maintenance of the steamer Jhelum on the Indus of Rs. 16,000. Turning to the matter of police he was glad that some funds were provided to increase the service. The wages of the police were so low at present they did not attract educated men. At present important posts in the police in Sind were held by men who could not write their names, and he suggested that schools should be found for the police. He alluded to the measures, which had been taken by Government in Sind to effect canal clearances and promote irrigation ; but in the matter of sanitation he complained of the bad state of the villages in Sind, and hoped that funds would be provided for carrying out the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. R. Natu said, that the Forest Revenue was growing steadily, and he hoped Government would now see their way to making some of those concessions about grazing and minor forest produce, which though they might occasion some falling off in Forest Revenue, would be in the interests of poor agriculturists, and hoped Government would ask the Commissioners to relax the rules about grazing fees as suggested in a former circular letter. He asked the Government not to further reduce their grant to the Bombay University, and also to make a grant for teaching purposes to the Fergusson College.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Metha, said : With your Excellency's permission I would venture to tender you the warmest thanks of the non-official members for the cordial welcome you have been pleased to give us on the assembling of this the first meeting of the reconstituted Council. I think, I may also venture to assure your Excellency, that it will be the best endeavour of the non-official members, as far as possible, to do what lies in their power towards the practical and efficient discharge of the business placed before the Council.

BOMBAY POLICE CHARGES.

I propose on this occasion not to be very lengthy in my remarks, and I shall confine myself to two or three points with which I feel myself more personally and intimately connected. I will first call your Excellency's attention to the provisions in the Budget about the police, and I ask the attention of the Hon. Member who placed the Financial Statement before the Council to p. 19 of that document. It says "on the expenditure side, the re-organization of the district and city police has, for a considerable time past, occupied the attention of Government. The total estimated extra cost is Rs. 4,23,000 for the district police (including Sind), and Rs. 1,01,000 for the city. It is hoped that both schemes will be sanctioned early in the year, and provision has accordingly been made in the Budget for 1893-94." Now, my Lord, I find in the detailed Budget Statement, which the Hon. Mr. Trevor was good enough to give us a copy of, that provision has been made to the extent of two lakhs for the re-organization of the district police, but there is no entry so far as the city police are concerned. I cannot quite reconcile the statement in the Financial Statement with the item in the detailed Budget. With regard to the head of "Police" I would next like to draw your Excellency's attention to the amount, which is laid down as the contribution of the Municipality of Bombay. The amount laid down in the detailed Budget for the Budget year 1893-94 is Rs. 3,06,748. In the revised estimate for 1892-93 the amount is shown at Rs. 3,63,345. I am glad, indeed, to see that in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 your Excellency's Government have brought it down to Rs. 3,06,748. I may thus take it that the Government have seen the justice of the representation made by the Bombay Corporation with regard to certain items in the cost of the city police. A good many of the items included in the letter of Government to the Corporation seem to have now been decided as being not properly chargeable against the Corporation. I take it that as the meaning of the smaller amount being put down for 1893-94, and if that is so—and it seems to me it must be so—I beg to point out that provision should have been made in the Budget for refunding the additional Rs. 60,000 levied in the previous year.

His Excellency : That is only an estimate. It has not yet been levied.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta : I beg your Excellency's pardon. Your Excellency will remember that the Bombay Corporation were called upon to go on paying monthly instalments on the basis of the amount being Rs. 3,63,000, so that the Municipality has been compelled to pay up all the instalments for the past year. I am not referring now to the larger question of the entire liability of the Corporation, now before the Secretary of State for India ; leaving that larger question aside I infer from the figures in the detailed Budget that your Excellency's Government even supposing that question is decided against the Corporation, will have to refund the Rs. 63,345, which the Corporation has been called upon to pay up to the present time. The figures involve the admission that Rs. 3,63,345 was over and above what is now admitted to be the right sum and that the proper amount is Rs. 3,06,748. I am glad your Excellency's Government has thus decided that the Corporation ought not to be called on to pay for the dockyard police and the harbour police, &c., in the previous calculations a portion of those amounts were thrown on the Corporation. I take it that in justice and fairness Government have decided that no portion of these sums should be thrown on the Municipality. Even with regard to the reduced estimate, your lordship will allow me to call your attention to several small charges included against the Municipality, which I think are not justly chargeable. I refer, first, to the "way charges of escorts, Rs. 10,000." I submit that the Bombay Municipality can in no sense be liable to pay for these escort charges, which are charges incurred in escorting specie to the Government of India. It is entirely a work for which the police of the city of Bombay are, so to say, borrowed for doing work outside the City, and your Excellency will admit that the Bombay Corporation are in no way liable for such a charge. The "Maintenance of Prison Van" is also an item, for which the Corporation cannot be liable, because I take it the prison van is not an appendage of the police but of "Law and Justice" and comes under the sub-head of "Jails." Your lordship will allow that it is the legitimate duty of the police to take measures for the protection of life and property, but that it is not one of their legitimate functions to attend to the burning carcases of horses for which Rs. 2,000 are entered in the Budget. How can this be a legitimate function of the police ?

His Excellency : Would not the Municipality have to do it if the police didn't ?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta : Not if the burden was not cast upon it by the Municipal Act. Your Lordship's Government has repeatedly reminded us that the Corporation has rights and privileges on the one hand, which must be construed by the Act only, and the Corporation, therefore, naturally strenuously resists accepting any burden not cast upon them by the Act. If the Corporation were relieved of certain burdens by Government, which ought not legitimately to fall upon them, and took upon themselves others that were not at present imposed upon them by the Act, but which are appropriate to them such a re-apportionment would be just and fair to the Government and to the Corporation, but when your Lordship's Government says we have only to go by the provisions of the Act, I submit that the last item I have referred to is not a burden cast upon us by the Act. Again I submit that the contingencies for the prison van ought not to be included in what is thrown on the Municipality. I wish to submit to your Excellency's Government that in addition to refunding Rs. 63,300 to the Corporatien the amount payable by the Corporation should be still further reduced by the exclusion of the sums which, as I have pointed out, are not justly payable by the Corporation.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY GRANT.

I now pass on to education. I had intended to warmly congratulate your Excellency's Government on having put down at least Rs. 10,000 in the Budget Estimate for 1893-94 as the contribution to the University, and I was somewhat surprised to hear your Lordship say just now that the sum was to be only Rs. 5,000. It is, however, actually entered in the Budget as Rs. 10,000.

His Lordship : Perhaps, I am wrong. My impression was that it was Rs. 5,000.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta : Then I may congratulate the hon. member who presides over finance for the more liberal view he has taken in this matter ? Will your Excellency allow me to state that Rs. 10,000 could hardly have been put down by mistake. Although I knew the Government had written a letter to the University, stating that the amount would be reduced to Rs.5,000, still seeing Rs. 10,000 put down in the Budget, and knowing your Excellency's interest in the University as Chancellor and the interest of the Hon. Mr. Birdwood who, as Vice-Chancellor, and in other capacities has rendered valuable services to the University I could not bring myself to imagine that the amount Rs. 10,000 had been put down by mistake, but I could only conclude that, on further consideration, Government had recognised the advisability of granting the larger amount. I have no doubt that my hon. friend the Acting Director of Public Instruction must have taken the same view of the matter. I trust that when your Excellency winds up this debate you will find it possible to announce that it is not a mistake, and that the Rs. 10,000 was deliberately entered in the Budget Estimates. I canot conceive of so grave and august a body as the Government of this Presidency perpetrating a joke. But when the University received a letter, from Government saying that the grant was to be reduced from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 10,000, and then a further letter saying it was to be reduced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000, then taking into consideration the financial condition of this Presidency for the last fifteen years, it was difficult to conceive that it was anything but a joke, if it was possible to conceive a grave body like Government so far unbending itself. Financial considerations could have had no weight in the reduction of the grant to the University. Your Lordship will remember that in the report of the Finance Committee, regarding the period of the third Provincial contract 1882-1886 it showed the provincial balance to have risen to 52 lakhs against 32 lakhs at starting, and says "thus the Province has throughout the term of the contract enjoyed uninterrupted financial prosperity, and has been much more in the position of seeking how to spend its increasing revenue with advantage than for casting about for money to meet urgent administrative demands." Your Lordship sees that during this period the surplus had gone up 32 lakhs exclusive of the minimum which this Government is bound to preserve under the direction of the Government of India, viz., 20 lakhs. There was no financial consideration then for the reduction of the University grant. With regard to the next period up to 1892 the Hon. Mr. Trevor has referred us to the Accountant General's review of that period, and he takes a very hopeful view of the financial condition of the Presidency. The Accountant General writes—"After paying a special contribution of 17½ lakhs in aid of the Imperial Revenue, the year 1891-92 closed with a balance of Rs.40,70,000 to the credit of Provincial Government, being Rs.20,70,000 in excess of the minimum of 20 lakhs fixed by the Government of India." That being the financial state of the Presidency, I cannot but concur with what the Accountant General says of the extremely satisfactory condition of the finances. With regard to the year 1892-93. The same hopeful view is taken by the Accountant General. At p. 105, he says, in paras. 3 & 6 :—

"3. The year 1891-92 was on the whole favourable to Provincial revenues. As compared with 1890-91, there was a net increase of revenue of Rs. 24,00,180, and the Provincial Government was able to spend Rs. 16,93,195 more than in the previous year. It was necessary to draw on the accumulated balances only to the extent of Rs. 5,31,888, as against Rs. 12,38,873 in 1890-91. There are however, two large items which must be taken into account in comparing the results of the two years. In 1890-91, a special contribution of Rs. 17,50,000 was made by the Provincial Government in aid of Imperial revenues; the Provincial share of the revenue was, therefore, correspondingly decreased. This item, therefore, forms the chief part of the apparent increase of 24 lakhs. In 1891-92 the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway was commenced as a Provincial undertaking and Rs. 11,72,211 were spent on it. If it had not been for this special expenditure, the year would have closed with a surplus instead of a deficit. The year 1891-92 began with a balance of Rs. 46,01,994, and closed with Rs. 40,70,106 to the credit of the Provincial Government. The closing balance was thus Rs. 20,70,106 in excess of the minimum fixed by the Government of India.

"6. The year 1891-92 was the last of the fourth Provincial contract, which commenced in 1887-88. The Provincial Government had a balance of Rs. 54,89,780 at the commencement of the contract period, and a balance of Rs. 40,70,106 at its close, or Rs. 20,70,106 in excess of the minimum. Considering that the contract was fixed at a time of financial pressure, that the Government of India allowed only for so much of the revenue as was anticipated to be necessary to meet the Provincial expenditure without any margin, that it withdrew Rs. 17,50,000, that the Public Works expenditure was much in excess of the contract assignment, the result is very satisfactory. The estimate of the annual Provincial Revenue and Expenditure was taken at Rs.3,57,72,000 for the purposes of the contract, whereas the total actual revenue of the year was Rs.4,07,48,204 and the expenditure Rs. 4,12,80,089, showing that the Provincial Government was able to increase its expenditure largely and still leave a balance much in excess of the minimum, owing to the elasticity of the revenues placed at its disposal."

Further on he says, in para 8:—"It was expected that the year would open with a balance of Rs. 38,82,000, to the credit of Provincial Revenues: the actual balance was in round figures Rs. 40,70,000 or Rs. 1,88,000 better than the Budget Estimate. The closing balance of the year is estimated at Rs. 31,03,000 or Rs. 10,88,000 better than the sanctioned Budget. This good result is due both to increases in revenue and decreases in expenditure. From the figures stated above it will be observed that an improvement of Rs. 4,84,000 is expected in revenue and a decrease of Rs. 4,16,000 in expenditure. The Budget Estimates provided for a deficit of Rs. 18,67,000 on the year's working: the present anticipations reduce the deficit to Rs. 9,67,000 or a better result by Rs. 9,00,000."

Taking a general view of the financial condition of the Presidency it seems to me almost unintelligible how the University can be asked to receive a lesser contribution than that which it has been receiving for several years, viz., Rs. 15,000, on the ground of financial exigency. There is nothing in the financial condition of the Presidency to justify the step Government has taken with regard to the University grant. This is not the time to go into the question of educational policy, but I draw your attention to these circumstances. While I am ready to admit that it would be a very fortunate thing indeed if the University was in time self-supporting it cannot be without your Excellency's knowledge, as Chancellor, that many urgent reforms which are needed in the University, and which they are bound to carry out in the near future, have had to be put off for want of funds. I am now speaking in the presence of one of our most active educational officers and a member of the Syndicate for many years; and not only he but the Vice-Chancellor has repeatedly acknowledged that the University stands in need of money for these urgent and pressing reforms and cannot enter upon them for want of funds. I ask, if this is a time well calculated to reduce the grant? I am quite aware that the Government of this Presidency is bound to exercise what I have ventured on previous occasions to call its economic conscience. Government are bound to exercise that economic conscience in the financial management of the Presidency, but surely there are other objects on which it should be exercised before it pounces on the University? I will give you one simple instance. The Government is at present doing certain things for certain people just as it may be said that the Government is providing money for those who take advantage of the University. I refer to the two Superintendents of Matheran and Mahableshwar. I say that their duties could be performed by Mamlatdars or Assistant Surgeons if medical officers were needed. I suggest it to your Excellency that Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 per month might by this arrangement be easily saved from their salaries, and it is more desirable to commence economising there than at the University. This is a point to which the Finance Committee drew the attention of the Bombay Government. Of course, I am speaking comparatively. I do not object to these gentlemen in themselves, but what I venture to urge on you is that it is a very proper thing that the economic conscience should be set to work, but that if it is to be exercised the University should be the last body and other items such as I have pointed out should be taken up first. I still hope that your Excellency's Government may see that it is desirable to bringing back the University grant to Rs. 15,000, and the time may come when the University may approach your Excellency to further increase that grant to enable them to carry out urgent and necessary reforms.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

With regard to the educational part of the Budget I join in the appeal made by Mr. Natu in aid of the Fergusson College. I venture most respectfully to plead the cause of that College as one eminently deserving of some assistance from Government.

His Excellency: A great deal has already been done for it.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I do not deny that a good deal has been done. It has always been the policy of this Government from the time of Mounstuart Elphinstone to play a great part in education. It must always be that when progress is once commenced there are those who are desirous of pushing it still further, and we are desirous that this Government should advance its fame still further by giving more and more. I acknowledge with great thankfulness on behalf of the Fergusson College that for the first three years of its existence Government did give it a grant-in-aid. I may also recall to your Lordship's recollection that Sir James Fergusson did, whilst speaking in the name of the Government, almost—I won't say entirely—promise that that contribution would be continued to the College. Of course, members of Government speaking at a public meeting, must not be held too strictly to what they say at the time, but so far as he could, Sir James Fergusson pledged the Government to the continuance of that grant. The grant was withdrawn during Lord Reay's Government. There were negotiation for the amalgamation of the two colleges, but those negotiations broke down. It is unnecessary to go into the circumstances, but I for one am glad that those negotiations broke down, for the Fergusson and Deccan Colleges have continued to flourish since then. It was no fault of the Fergusson College that no amalgamation was effected, and it cannot be said that it has forfeited its claim to a grant which other private colleges are receiving. The Fergusson College is entitled to some aid at the hands of Government, for it is the only private college of indigenous growth which has been started in this Presidency. And it is scarcely necessary for me to remind the Hon. Mr. Birdwood that for the last thirty or forty years the Secretary of State and the Government of India have always laid it down that they would help colleges of indigenous growth before those established by foreign bodies. The Fergusson College, therefore, has a preferential claim on Government. The way in which it was started also deserves some recognition. It was commenced by young men who have sacrificed their future to a great extent by binding themselves to serve the college for a number of years—some of them, I believe, for the whole of their lives—on very small salaries.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

With regard to the paragraph in the Financial Statement, which sums up the expenditure on education, *viz.* —"The expenditure includes the whole cost of the teaching and inspecting staff for the various Government colleges and schools and grants-in-aid to private institutions, but not grants-in-aid to Local Fund schools, which appear under contributions, nor charges on account of construction or maintenance of educational buildings, which are debited to Civil Works." I would make one suggestion here to your Excellency, and that is that it would be desirable if possible to bring these items in the educational grant instead of showing them in out-of-the-way places as at present. "In the Estimates, however, provision is made to some extent for items of this description which are transferred to their proper account heads when the expenditure is actually incurred, and hence it happens that the actuals of expenditure under this head commonly appear to be less than the Budget Estimate, though the whole amount or more may have actually been disbursed. The estimated expenditure of Rs. 17,41,000 shown above is in addition to Rs. 5,15,000 and Rs. 56,000 for which provision has been made under "Contributions and Civil Works," respectively, and of the sums noted in the margin, which are provided under various other heads for purposes more or less directly connected with education, so that the total estimated expenditure on educational objects for 1893-94 will roughly amount to Rs.25,32,000." I will take the liberty to point out that in making this calculation two things have been forgotten. Under the head of "Medical" the Grant Medical College is debited with an expenditure of Rs. 1,40,000. Your Lordship will find that in this sum is included the full salaries of the Principal and Professors, which are not really the salaries of Principal and Professors but of medical officers. I ask how in fairness and justice to the educational budget can the salaries drawn by Surgeons who work in hospitals be debited against the college. These full salaries amount to Rs. 1,12,000 and a very large portion of the Rs. 1,40,000 would disappear if these salaries were taken out of it. Hardly more than one-third even if so much is debitable to the Grant Medical College. Your lordship will also find that the College is also charged with Rs. 3,300, "house-rent allowance" for these medical officers. Why this should be, I do not know. There is another item I do not understand, and that is an item of Rs. 5,602, "freight on Europe stores." This is a very large amount of freight for medical stores for a college. Probably the Store Department may have received these stores. There are two other items—endowments of the Elphinstone College and Grand Medical College—which ought to be brought in here instead of being shown under "Interest." If these were brought into account here, the educational grant would not come up to Rs. 25,32,000. But there is one hopeful comfort about this over-estimate, I am glad to see that your Excellency's Government are quite prepared to advance to that amount, and in that case one can't help anticipating great educational progress.

MAGISTRATES AND REVENUE OFFICERS.

There are certain items in "Land Revenue expenditure" to which I should now like to refer. I find on page 29, under "Charges of District Administration" there are four items, transferred to the heading "Criminal Courts" under "Law and Justice." The total of these four items is Rs. 10,19,662, made up of Rs. 59,904 on account of pay of Assistant Judges; Rs. 6,62,988, moiety of charges for Collectors, Assistant and Deputy; Rs. 2,32,650, moiety of charges for Mamlatdars, &c.; and Rs. 64,170 moiety of pay of head clerks to Mamlatdars, &c. The total cost of criminal courts is Rs. 12,66,000. Out of this amount Rs. 10,19,662 are brought from "land revenue" head, being half portion of the salaries of Assistant Judges, Mamlatdars, &c. What I venture to suggest is that instead of employing Assistant Collectors and Mamlatdars to do the criminal work, that that work might be transferred to a body to whom such work would be congenial and harmonious—I mean the Subordinate Judges. I contend that it is discordant work so far as revenue officers are concerned. If it were carried to a head more harmonious, namely civil judges, there would be considerable saving effected in the Budget. I cannot take up your time by going into all the details of the account, but I would illustrate my remarks by taking one district—*viz.*, Poona. There are eight talukas in Poona, to look after which there are three Assistant Collectors, three first grade and one Assistant Collector with no magisterial powers. Their salaries are Rs. 900, Rs. 700, and Rs. 400, respectively. Then there are nine Mamlatdars having first-class powers on Rs. 200 each—total Rs. 800; and five with second class powers on salaries between Rs. 200 and Rs. 150—total Rs.850. The total of all these Mamlatdars is Rs. 1,650 per month. I have some personal experience of the working of these courts. On the whole the Assistant Collectors and Mamlatdars certainly do not devote two full hours per day to criminal work; they are not able to do it. If all this criminal work intermittently done by these men was made over to Subordinate Judges, who are trained officers and competent to deal with it, the cost of criminal work would be reduced in this way. I would abolish one of the three Assistant Collectors, *i.e.*, Rs. 700, and cut down the Mamlatdars by half, *i.e.*, Rs. 825—total Rs. 1,525. Against this I would suggest the employment of three more Sub-Judges for the district on Rs. 300 a month each, *i.e.*, Rs. 900. This would give a monthly saving of Rs. 625 or Rs. 7,500 per year. This would not only secure economy but increase efficiency, for the work would be done by better trained judicial officers. We know at present that Assistant Collectors have to call the accused and witnesses in cases on their files to follow them to their camps over long distances. This is a very great hardship. If there were nine Subordinate Judges fixed in the district this hardship would be considerably obviated. There would be a distinct advantage gained by such an arrangement, and such a case as the salt case, which came before the High Court the other day, in which an old woman had been fined Rs. 15 for boiling salt water, would not be so likely to occur, for it is only a revenue officer could have thought it fit to inflict a punishment so heavy for a poor woman, and who, in default, of paying it, would have had to go to jail. After the High Court's decision I cannot say a word as to the legality of the conviction, but I am certain no Subordinate Magistrate unconnected with revenue would have dreamt of fining the woman Rs. 15. I have also worked at the figures for the Satara District, where a saving of Rs. 8,400 could be effected. Going over the eighteen districts of the three divisions of the Presidency Proper, there would be a yearly saving of over a lakh of rupees.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood: How does the hon. member propose to meet the salaries of these new officers?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent: May I ask the hon. member where he discovers three Assistant Collectors in the Poona District?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I took my figures from the Civil List.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent: Here's the Civil List. You went find more than two Assistant Collectors.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: The number may vary from time to time.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent: There have always been two Assistants in Poona ever since I've been here.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham: Do you propose to abolish half the Mamlatdars?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I do not intend to divide them bodily. The revenue work alone could be done by half the number.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood: Do you mean to put one Mamlatdar in charge of two talukas?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: Yes, I see the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent is smiling as if he thinks I know nothing about these administrative matters. I am quite prepared to take it that my proposal will be considered impracticable at first sight, but I hope the idea will grow and take root. I do not expect that because I give these figures the scheme will be at once adopted, but I consider that the difficulties to the scheme could be overcome. And how to meet them is a question for consideration. Take away criminal work from revenue officers, to whom it is incongruous, where the match is ill-assorted, and combine civil and criminal justice which is a well-assorted match It seems to me that not only will you secure increased efficiency, but also, I submit, economy. These are all the observations I have to make, and I thank your Excellency and the Council for the patience with which you have heard me.

REVENUE FROM COUNTRY LIQUOR.

The Hon'ble Runchordlal Chotalal detailed at some length the present system of farming the revenue from country liquor, and endeavoured to show that after deduction of still head duty, cost of manufacture, &c., the difference between the authorised price of selling liquor by the farmer, left the latter a clear margin of profit of 8 as. per gallon, which he considered excessive. The quantity of liquor consumed in five districts in the years 1891-92 was 12,55,759 gallons, which according to his calculation gave for the five districts a profit of Rs. 627,879 per annum, and he urged that Government ought to manage this matter departmentally and secure this profit themselves. He contended that any way the total cost would not exceed one lakh, leaving a profit of Rs. 527,879 per annum, and he thought that Government officers would work more satisfactorily than the farmers do at present, an additional advantage being that Government having the moral well-being of the people at heart, would endeavour to curtail consumption of liquor, and do what they could to minimise drinking habits generally. Farming did not exist in the City of Bombay and other parts of India, and the work could be done better in every way departmentally. He also raised the question why Government in their loans to Municipalities for improvements should charge them 4½ per cent., whilst it only paid 4 per cent. to the Government of India. There was absolutely no risk, as the financial position of the Municipalities was carefully enquired into before the loan was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Chotalal, said: Your Excellency,—I understand that the hon. member wishes rather to urge on the consideration of Government the general question, whether it is not desirable that the management of the country spirit business in the mofussil districts of this Presidency should be removed from the hands of farmers, and should be entrusted by Government to their own officers on fixed salaries than at this time to make any definite proposal to give effect to his suggestion. It appears to the hon. member desirable, because he considers first that Government would find it profitable to manage this business departmentally, and, second, because by so doing they would effect a great moral good by checking and diminishing the consumption of country spirit. Now before I discuss as I may have to do in some detail the suggestions of the hon. member I would venture to ask the attention of your Excellency and the other hon. members of this Council to the following extract from letter No. 3125, dated 19th May, 1874, from the Government of India: "The Government of India objects to the retail sale by Government officers of any sort of fermented liquor, spirit, or drug. Government should interfere in the trade just so far as is necessary to enforce the taxation imposed by law and no further. If in any place the trade cannot be carried on consistently with the just demands of the State it must cease, and in such a case it is better to sacrifice excise revenue than that officers of Government should assume functions calculated to expose the policy of the State to misunderstanding. The hon. member urged that the Government officer, would have practically to discharge the duties of distiller in some places, act as wholesale merchant in others, be superintendent of liquor shops, and prevent smuggling, adulteration, and fraud in all directions. It seems to me, with submission, that in doing this, the Government servant would be going far beyond the distinct lines laid down for our guidance by the Government of India, that he would be interfering in the trade very much more than is necessary to enforce the taxation imposed by law, and "assuming functions calculated to expose the policy of the state to misunderstanding." S. H. duty and maximum retail selling price is Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon of 25° U. P. He considers that the S. H. duty might safely be raised 4 annas per gallon, and the maximum selling price be retained. From this I gather that he regards Re. 1-4-0 per gallon as a fair margin of profit for the farmer, whether he be a private individual or Government. He estimates the cost of manufacture at 8 annas per gallon, and the cost of placing in the shops and all other charges at another 8 annas, and deduces therefrom the inference that the farmer has 8 annas per gallon of clear profit. Now if it were the fact that the margin between the S. H. duty and the selling price generally were Re. 1-8-0 per gallon, his contention would have some weight. But this is not the case. In a considerable portion of the Kaira district, part of the Mahikanta, and the whole of the Surat district it is Re. 1-4-0. In Ahmedabad city and in villages in a ten-mile radius therefrom, in Broach city and in the ten-mile radius therefrom, in the Nasik district, except in four talukas, throughout Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, and Sholapur it is Re. 1-6-0 in Satara, the Konkan, Kanara, Khandeish, parts of the Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, and Nasik it is Re. 1-8-0. I have shown above that the margin between S. H. duty and selling price is not uniform, and I may mention that before fixing that margin the circumstances of each district are always considered most carefully and the case decided on its merits. In some instances, Surat for example, the margin is fixed even for separate talukas, and the Commissioner of Abkari has invariably before a change is made to obtain the sanction of Government thereto. The districts cited by the hon. member will illustrate my meaning as well as any others. They are Thana, Kolaba, Khandeish, and Poona. The two first may be considered together, as their circumstances are closely alike, the margin is Re. 1-8-0. In these districts there is no central distillery, and the farmers have to obtain their supplies from the Uran distillers, they have the monopoly of sale only. In the former the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways were through the district, and there are two good roads the Agra Road and that from Bhiwndi to Wada, in the latter the G. I. P. Railway runs through the Karjat taluka, and the Panwel-Poona Road is a good one. But off these lines the roads to the interior are of the roughest descriptions of country track, and distribution to the shops is both difficult and costly, more especially in the rainy season. Before the five or six farmers between whom these districts are divided can get their spirit the Uran manufacturer has to make his profit, and looking to that and the nature of the interior communications in both districts, I think that one rupee per gallon is the least that can be estimated as the cost to the farmer of spirit laid down for sale. Add to this the rent of shops and the wages of the shopkeepers, and it will be seen that the margin for profit to the farmer can hardly come up to 4 annas per gallon, where the margin is Re. 1-8-0. In Khandeish there is one central distillery for the whole district, except for the Dangi portion. That distillery is at Dhulia some forty miles from the railway. The Agra Road intersects the district, and there are some minor made roads. But the district is close on 10,000 square miles off the main roads, the county tracks are rough, so that distribution is costly, it is surrounded by foreign territory from which smuggling is easy, it has extraordinary facilities within its own boundaries for illicit distillation, so that the farmer has to keep up large private establishments as well as to contribute to those maintained by Government for the detection and suppression of illicit practices. In these circumstances and looking to the facts that Government have been compelled to allow large remissions to the farmer in each of the last two contracts to enable him to carry on his business it is at least open to reasonable doubt whether his margin of profit has been excessive. In Poona the margin is Re. 1-6-0. Here there is a central distillery, but the farm for Poona is held conjointly with that for Ahmednagar in which there is no central distillery, so that the cost of distribution over the whole farm is thereby enhanced, and can hardly be put down at less than Re. 1-1-0. If to this be added shop rent and shopkeeper's wages, the margin of profit to the farmer can hardly exceed 3 annas per gallon. In Bombay town and island, the system, as mentioned by the hon'ble member, differs from that in force elsewhere. There we have the separate shop licensing system, and it is easy to understand that in so compact an area it is easy to work and supervise this. Fewer precautions in the interest of the consumer are needed, because competition there adjusts the supply to the demand. That this system is impracticable in the mofussil will be understood when I mention the large areas which mofussil shops have to serve, the absence of competition, the necessity of seeing that the consumer gets sound liquor, and of prevention of illicit practices. In the four districts named by the hon. member I find that in Thana each shop serves on the average an area of 11 square miles, in Colaba of 12 square miles, in Khandeish of 56 square miles, and in Poona of 63 square miles. In Bombay town and island there are on an average fourteen shops to one square mile. The statement that farming does not prevail in Bombay as in other parts of India is correct only so far as Bombay town and island are concerned. Why this is so in Bombay I have endeavoured to show above. But as regards other parts of India I have examined the Administrative Departments of other Governments and Administrations, and I find that it is in force in a large portion of Madras, throughout the Central Provinces, in a considerable part of the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab, and within the last two years it is being introduced into the Berars. As to the moral aspect of the question, I would first note that if Government by undertaking departmentally the management of the sale of liquor were materially "to curtail the consumption of liquor both licit and clandestine" as suggested by the hon. member as one of the objects of his suggestion there would seem to be at least the probability that the other object—the greatly increased profits to Government would not be attained. But apart from this, I think that even the most casual consideration of Parliamentary utterances of late years will lead to the conclusion that the undertaking by Government departmentally of the management of the liquor traffic of the country would lead to denunciations of the policy advocated by the hon. member, denunciations which would be justified by the fact that Government would be interfering in the trade far beyond what is necessary for enforcing the taxation imposed by law, a sound principle which they have steadily followed for at least the last twenty years, with the result that they have been able to refute unfounded charges. If they were to forsake this principle for the sake of profit, the main argument adduced by the hon. member in support of his suggestion, they would have before them the certainty of a revival of accusations which they would not be able to refute, and would further have, as I believe, the strong probability of not securing the profit for which they had deserted their principle.

The Hon'ble M. G. Ranade said that as far back as December, 1870, it was directed by Lord Mayo's Government that Provincial Governments should prepare an exposition of their finance and place it before the Provincial Legislative Council. This resolution was not carried out; but now the amendment of the Councils Act had made it obligatory on the Local Government to publish its financial statement and invite discussion in the Council, and he congratulated the Government on its liberal spirit in postponing this discussion until the new Council was properly constituted. Provincial finance, unlike Imperial finance, was not hampered by the exchange difficulty, and as the revenues in their main heads were all more or less elastic, it allowed a large discretion and a free hand as regarded variable expenditure; for instance, while the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 was framed on the basis of expenditure being in excess of receipts by eighteen lakhs, the actuals showed only a deficit of five lakhs. The Budget Estimates for 1892-93 were framed to allow the railways to spend the whole of the money allotted in the Budget. The gross savings of 1891-92 on budget allotments were 18½ lakhs and after deducting additional expenditure, there was still a considerable saving on the allotment. In 1892-93 there were no savings on Public Works allotment, but the Budget itself was eight lakhs less, and the Budget allotment this year was similarly less by four lakhs. The expenditure on railways had been met by reductions in the Civil Works grant. The policy of constructing productive railways out of revenues instead of loans deserved to be re-considered. The Government had only allotted Rs. 25,000 for village sanitation, and a lakh and a-half for water supply, the latter only to be used where Local Funds were prepared to give double the amount. The Village Sanitation Act of three years ago was virtually inoperative. He argued that as the Abkari revenue had increased fourfold the Government should increase the compensation to Local Funds, which was fixed twenty years ago, and if this were done it would tend to minimise the difficulty at present felt in promoting useful civil works, education sanitation, and medical relief.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad drew attention to the working of the Registration Department, the expenditure of which came to nearly 50 per cent. of the receipts, and hoped means would be devised to reduce it. He next remarked that the Sind Commissioners Establishment was put down at Rs. 121,000, against Rs. 228,000 for the three Divisional Commissioners put together; and excluding from these items the salaries of the Commissioners and their assistants the cost on account of the establishment of the Sind Commissioner came to Rs. 27,822, while that of the three Divisional Commissioners came to Rs. 33,840. The next reference was to the Clerk of the Insolvent Court, whose remuneration, which came from fees, amounted to about Rs. 3,000 per month, and suggested that he should be paid by salary and the fees credited to Government. Experimental farming was down in the Budget for Rs. 44,000, Rs. 12,000 of which were spent in actual cultivation, Rs. 6,000 being the returns. Registration of railway traffic cost Rs. 12,000, and it was suggested that part of the expense should be borne by the railways themselves. The revenues of the Central Book Depot were estimated at, for the year 1893-94, Rs. 1,46,000, against an expenditure of Rs. 1,61,000, and Mr. Setalvad suggested that as it was working at a loss it should be done away with, and arrangements made with one of the bookselling firms in Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, in reply, to Mr. Setalvad, said that the Clerk of the Insolvent Court was appointed under the Act of Parliament which constituted that Court, and under that Act he was entitled to certain fees. It was considered, shortly after the Finance Commission sat, that it would be extremely desirable to transfer the fees to Government and to put the clerk on a salary. But it was considered that as the Act stood such an arrangement would not be legal. It was in contemplation at Calcutta to pass a new Insolvency Act and therefore no steps had been taken with regard to the clerk.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said that Mr. Ranade had objected to the Budget on the ground that the expenditure was calculated at a slightly higher rate than the revenue, and that to effect an equilibrium they had to draw on the balance of the past year. Theoretically, the revenue should exactly balance the proposed expenditure. They had to consider what was at their disposal, and they ought to have a balance from a series of years. It was a question, to his mind, whether the irreducible minimum of twenty lakhs, they were required by the Government of India to keep, was sufficient. Personally he doubted it, for in case of famine that amount would be swept off in a very short time and would hardly meet the wants of a single district. So long as he had had anything to do with the framing of the Budget they had always thought that it was advisable to keep in hand something more than the minimum of twenty lakhs, in order to be able to meet at a moment's notice any contingency that might arise. It had happened during the prosperous period alluded to by Mr. Mehta that the estimates of revenue, cautiously prepared, were exceeded; this was due to a great increase in the Abkari and other receipts, and the result was that at the end of the period they had a very considerable balance in hand. The outcome, however, was unfortunate, for the Government of India was in financial straits at that time, and the Assyrian from Calcutta came down on the fold and swept away the balance. The Bombay Government had thus been taught by experience not to accumulate balances. Beyond the theoretical objection taken by Mr. Ranade there was no valid objection to the course Government were now taking, in cautiously reducing their balance till it had come down to what they considered it advisable to keep in hand. Regarding Mr. Mehta's remarks, the Hon. Mr. Nugent said he was pretty certain of one thing, and that was that among the various posts he (Mr. Mehta) had held Mr. Metha had never performed the duties of a Mamlatdar, for any one who had been a Mamlatdar would know thal Mr. Mehta's proposal was absolutely impractiable. The Mamlatdars were perhaps the hardestworked class of officers under Government, and the most deserving, and it was with the utmost difficulty they found time to perform their duties. It was a fallacy to say, as Mr. Mehta had said, "relieve the Mamlatdar of his criminal duties and you relieve him of half his work." His criminal work did not constitute an eighth of his total work. It would therefore be impossible for the Mamlatdar even if relieved of his criminal work to take charge of two talukas, or even of a taluka one-tenth larger than he at present held. The proposal to separate revenue work from judicial work was by no means a novel one, and had been constantly argued ever since he (Mr. Nugent) had been in the service. But the question arose, where was the money to pay for it to come from? They had not the money. The present machinery worked very well, although they might occasionally hear of an asthmatic old lady being fined Rs. 15 for making salt. He had a great admiration for the class of officers to whom Mr. Mehta would transfer the criminal work, but he did not believe that the work would be done any better by Subordinate Judges.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji suggested that, in future it would be better if every member was supplied with a copy of the Budget in detail, and also suggested that a statement of the shares of the revenue charged to the Imperial Government, be attached to the Budget. That would give them an idea of what they paid the Imperial Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood explained with reference to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Udharam relating to judicial administration in Sind that the provision in the Budget for Additional Judges, to reduce arrears in the district courts, had no application to the courts in Sind. The arrears in some of the courts in the Presidency Proper were much higher than in any of the courts in Sind, and it was felt by Government to be necessary in the public interest, that additional subordinate judges of the the first class should be appointed in some of the districts with appellate powers in order that they might assist the district judges in reducing the arrears on their files. The Government of India had sanctioned this arrangement for one year, and subordinate judges, with appellate powers, had accordingly been appointed at Ratnagiri, Thana, and Satara. They had not been employed at these stations throughout the year, for which they had been sanctioned, but no part of the sanction was available for meeting the cost of additional judges in Sind. Nor, again, though the work, especially the criminal work, was very heavy at Shikarpur, were the arrears there nearly so heavy as in most of the district courts in the Presidency Proper. As regards Shikarpur, moreover, Government were well aware of the character of the work, but Mr. Udharam would be the first to allow that in sending to that Court, within the past few years, two judges of such conspicuous ability and unrivalled powers of work as Mr. George Jacob and Mr. Dayaram Giddumal, Government had shown themselves not unmindful to the interests of the people of the Shikarpur District. Mr. Udharam's proposals for improving the constitution of the Sadar Court, were, in due course, referred to the Commissioner of Sind for an expression of his opinion on them, and it was the intention of Government to consider the requisite arrangements for judicial re-organization in Sind along with certain proposals for an alteration of existing territorial jurisdiction, revenue and judicial. The subject is under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department so far as the Collectorate are concerned, and will be considered in the Judicial Departments after the limits of the new collectorates have been settled. Several proposals for altering the constitution of the Sardar Court had been suggested at different times, and the Hon. Mr. Udharam would readily understand that this Government would have a difficulty in adopting any recommendations as to the propriety of which the local authorities in Sind were not satisfied, and that no recommendations for a radical alteration of the existing system could be submitted and the Secretary of State with any hope that it would be favourably considered unless very strong grounds indeed could be shown for altering a system which on the whole had worked well. But whatever charges were necessary he (Mr. Birdwood) hoped that necessary funds for any additional expenditure that might be involved would be found in some other way than by selling the steamer Jhelum, as proposed by Mr. Udharam. In the history of the Jhelum was a part of the history of Sind. Its fortunes must be closely bound up, in popular estimation, with the fortune of the River Indus itself. She had served most useful purposes in the past and was still most usefully employed in conveying the Commissioner and other high officers on their annual tours on the Indus, and if she was now missed by the people from that great river, they would naturally be led to conclude that there was indeed "something rotten in the State" of Sind. With reference to the Hon. Mr. Phirozesha Mehta's remark that the union of revenue and magisteral powers in the same official, was an ill-assorted union, and that it would be better that magisterial powers should be exercised by the Subordinate Judges. He (Mr. Birdwood) believed that there was such a union of civil and criminal powers in the Madras Presidency, but he had never heard that the arrangements in that Presidency had been found to be more satisfactory than the Bombay system. It was certain that the judicial machinery in the Bombay Presiding had been steadily improving for many gears; and it was just possible that one reason why Bombay Subordinate Judges did so much excellent work was that they had been able to devote their undivided attention to the civil work on which they were exclusively employed.

His Excellency the Governor, replying on the educational subjects dealt with, said:—Mr. Oodaram has complained of the insufficient accommodation in the Government High School in Sind, and has referred to the general appreciation by the people of Sind of this High School and of the disappointment accruing in consequence of admission being refused when the maximum accommodation provided had been reached. He expressed a request and hope that increased expenditure might be incurred on the High School buildings in order to provide better accommodation. My hon. friend must remember that the general policy of Government in India as regards High Schools had been laid down by the Education Commission. The rule is that Government should maintain a High School here and there rather as an example of what a High School should be than with the intention of providing accommodation for all children desiring a High School education. The object and intenion of the Commission was a deliberate one, and personally, I think it is a sound one. Their intention was to encourage private enterprise. If my hon, friend's suggestion was adopted that policy would be completely crushed, and we should not have such private efforts to encourage as the Fergusson College if Government were to suppress it by its own expenditure of considerable funds in the cause of higher education. The policy of this Government has been largely based so far as I remember upon the advice of the Commission—*i.e.* to keep up High Schools here and there as models of what Government consider, and its officers consider, a High School should be. But where we find a Municipality coming in and assisting a private enterprise school and thereby creating a competition with the Government High School it has been the policy of Government to say "Well, if you are so enthusiastic about this school which has been started in opposition to the Government school it is obviously clear that you do not require Government aid any longer in that direction." And in one or two such cases Government High Schools have been suppressed. There was considerable agitation in consequence, but the policy is a sound one, and if you want to encourage private enterprise you must limit Government assistance. I do not say there are not cases where Government assistance is absolutely nesessary, and that for the present, and possibly for some time to come, the example of a Government High School is desirable. I believe that there are instances where the tone of a Government High School is better than that of a private enterprise school, but I hope in future that that difference will by degrees diminish, that they will rise to the standard of the Government High School, and that in course of time Government may retire from the support of High Schools and turn its educational efforts in other directions. Coming to the questions raised by the Hon. Mr. Natu and the Hon. Mr. Mehta regarding the Fergusson College and the University grant, I will honestly say, speaking of the University, that I do think it is a legitimate thing that Government should make an economy in the direction of its contribution to the University in order that it may spend that amount on educational purposes in other directions where it is more wanted. As regards the entry of Rs. 10,000 in the detailed Budget estimate, if that was the promise of Government it will be adhered to, but my impression was that Rs. 5,000 were put down and that we warned the University to that effect. I can quite understand that it sounds mean for a Government with an income of 400 lakhs to knock off a modest Rs. 5,000 from the University grant, and I can quite imagine my hon. friend Mr. Mehta making a great deal of eloquent capital out of such a case. But there are other points of view from which to look at it. Why should the Government of Bombay contribute to the University when the Governments of Madras and Calcutta do not? Why should our Provincial Budget be debited with five, ten, or fifteen thousand rupees, or that larger amount which we are told the University is going to ask for, when the Governments of Madras and Calcutta contribute nothing to their Universities? We have been more generous than the other Governments, for a number of years, but that, I submit, is no reason why these grants should remain of the same magnitude for ever. There is also this point which I think is a fair one. We know that the needs of education throughout the Province are very large. Surely the City of Bombay is proud enough of its University to be able to collect five or ten thousand rupees for it. Even admitting that the Government is mean, is the City of Bombay very generous? You, gentlemen, who come from other parts of the Presidency are interested in this question, Mr. Natu comes from the Southern Division, and he presses me to give money to the City of Bombay. I admit it is very honourable of him to support the University, but if I was able to show him one or two items which we had cut from the Southern Division to give the University Rs. 5,000 or 10,000 I think he would say "Let the University slide." It sounds a little sum Rs. 5,000; but you must remember the aggregate amount we are spending in Bombay on education. My impression is we are spending something like three lakhs a year on education in the City of Bombay alone. That is for a population of something between 8,00,000 and 9,00,000. That is, out of a rough estimate of twenty-five lakhs all told we spend about one-eighth on the City of Bombay alone; and on the rest of the Presidency with its sixteen or seventeen millions we spend the other seven-eighths. Has Bombay very much to grumble at when you come to see these figures? We have not reduced our expenditure on primary education, and we have not restricted our expenditure on secondary schools and buildings in Bombay, for as Mr. Mehta knows, we are contributing now to a primary school at Bhulashwar Market; and we are not reducing our expenditure on High Schools or Colleges in Bombay. The only reduction we have made is a small reduction in the case of the University. The University is deserving of aid, but it is deserving of more private aid than it gets from the public of Bombay. Both Mr. Natu and Mr. Mehta have appealed to the Government to give the Fergusson College a grant. I challenged Mr. Mehta and he admitted that the College had received aid for two or three years. But Mr. Mehta did not refer to the fact that the College did receive a very consideradle sum from Government in the shape of a valuable site of land, nor did he allude to the fact that when Sir James Fergusson made the speech which Mr. Mehta referred to, and gave the promise of a site the idea was that the Ferguson Institution was to be a High School with College classes attached. It has gone ahead of that and has been allowed to take up higher subjects and become a college pure and simple. That was not the idea at the beginning, and certainly not during the time of the negotiations between the Deccan Education Society, and Lord Reay. Lord Reay was most positive that Government had done as much as it ought to do for college education in the Deccan. We have two Government colleges in Poona—the Deccan College and the College of Science, and I think Lord Reay was perfectly right, considering the general financial circumstances at the time. He had to establish the Gujerat College and the Sind Arts College. The Deccan Education Society declined to accept the terms offered of taking over the Deccan College and running the two institutions together, and on that the Government turned round and said "We have offered you these terms, you have declined them, and you must now shift for yourselves." That was the condition of affairs I found when I came here. I have been pressed year after year to give, besides the land grant, an annual grant to the Fergusson College, but I have been unable to do so. My object has been to get as much money out of my Financial Colleague as possible for primary education, and I do not believe anyone interested in educational subjects, will find fault with me for that. I say there is no animus in the matter, and if I could get the money I would be happy to assist the Fergusson College to a certain extent. I honestly believe its best policy is to be independent of Government. It is quite impossible for me to make a promise beyond this, that if before I go, I see any chance of being able to work out my idea of what the Government ought to spend on primary education, I shall be only too happy to bring all my persuasive eloquence on my colleague on my left, to get a small annual grant for the Fergusson College, notwithstanding the fact that we have two colleges in Poona.

The termination of the discussion on the Budget and the debate introducing the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act will appear to-morrow.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of "The Countess of Dufferin's Fund" was held on July 12, at 24, Park-lane, by permission of Lord and Lady Brassey, and was largely attended. The object of the fund, as is well known, is that of supplying medical aid to the women of India. The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava was among those present.

Sir A. Lyall (chairman) said the movement had made excellent progress, and had extended its organisation to almost every province of India. Both political and social reformers found that the great obstacle to be surmounted in India was the extraordinary diversity of the population and the number of the provinces, but this institution was suited to all provinces and all races. It was the high water-mark of the touchstone of English civilisation in India, and reflected the greatest credit on Lady Dufferin, its founder.

Sir J. Peile, in presenting the annual report, which was of a most encouraging character, said the work of the association now extended from the camps in Beloochistan to Rangoon in Burmah, and from Lahore to Tinnivelly. There were eleven provincial branches under the central committee and 120 local and district branches. More than twelve lakhs of rupees had been spent in the erection of buildings specially adapted to afford medical relief to native women. The number of women who had received medical aid during the past year was 466,000. Nine lady doctors, with English qualifications, and thirty-two assistant surgeons and female medical practitioners were working in connection with the fund. The United Kingdom branch brought the aims of the association before the public, raised subscriptions, and selected lady doctors for India.—Sir A. Scoble spoke on missions of medical education for the women of India, and said it was one of the glories of the association that it was entirely of an unsectarian character.—Sir A. Wilson presented the financial statement, showing the income of the central committee in India to be about £3,500, in addition to local funds. The investments were 14½ lakhs. The reports were adopted.—Surg.-Capt. A. W. Leahy also addressed the meeting on recent medical work in India.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

THE list of all Civil List pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1893, and charged upon the Civil List (presented pursuant to Act I Vic., cap. 2, Sec. (6), is as follows:—Mr. William Smyth Rockstro, in consideration of his services to musical literature and of his inadequate means of support. £100; Mrs. Cashel Hoey, in consideration of her literary merits and of her inadequate means of support, £50; Mrs. Emilie Dittmar, in consideration of the services to chemecal science rendered by her late husband, Prof. William Dittmar, F.R.S., £75: Miss Lucy Mary Jane Garnett, in recognition of her literary merits and to enable her to prosecute her researches in Oriental folklore, £ 100; M. Robert Brown, jun., in consideration of his merits as a student of archæology, £100; Dr. Samuel Davidson in recognition of the value of his works on theology and Biblical criticism, £100; Rev. Richard Morris, in recognition of his merits as a student of early English literature and philology, £150; Miss Margaret Stokes, in consideration of her researches into early Christian art and archæology in Ireland, £100; Mr. John Gwengoryn Evans, to enable him to continue his researches in Welsh literature, £200; Mrs. Cornelia Minto, in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, the late Professor Minto, and of her inadequate means of support, £75; Mrs. Therese Wolstenholme, in consideration of the merits of her husband, the late Rev. Joseph Wolstenholme, as a mathematician, and of her straitened circumstances, £50; Mrs. Frances E. Trollope, in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, the late Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, and of her narrow means, £50. Total, £1,200.

A MOHAMMEDAN MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

ON July 8 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had under consideration the case of Prince Mirza Suleman, who appealed from the decision of the courts of Oudh in reference to a claim by his wife for dower under their marriage contract. It appeared that in accordance with the usual practice among the Mohammedans, the plaintiff had provided for the settlement of a much larger sum than he could possibly pay, and larger than the wife should expect to receive. The dower arranged by the plaintiff amounted to a sum of 1,000,000 rupees and an annuity of 1,800 rupees during the wife's life.—Lord Hobhouse, in giving their lordships' decision, observed that the question was what was a reasonable sum for the Prince to pay, the 1,000,000 rupees down and 1,800 rupees a year being of course altogether out of the question. In deciding this point they had to take into consideration the position of the parties concerned, and in this case they were members of a royal family. The committee had come to the conclusion that the sum decided by the District Judge, 25,000 rupees, was reasonable. They therefore confirmed that decision, and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the present action.

WHATEVER may be the ultimate fate of the "Militar-vorlage" in the new German Reichstag, the great German providers of the implements of war are evidently doing their best to bring war nearer by their colossal supplies of fighting materials to foreign States. The Spanish Government, wretchedly poor as Spain is, has just sent an order to the firm of Ludwig, Lowe and Co., in Berlin, for 25,000 Mauser guns and 10,000,000 "smokeless cartridges." So says the Berlin *Echo*, while the Vienna *Politische Korrespondenz* tells a similar tale of the equally impoverished Otteman State. Krupp of Essen, has signed an agreement with the Turkish Government for the delivery of "Lafetten" and "Geschossen" to the value of 120,000 Turkish pounds.

AN evening paper prints a list of the principal Europeans in the Turkish army. "Among them is Von der Cloz Pasha, a Prussian, second Commander-in-Chief on the General staff and Inspector of Military Schools. He has not, however, renewed his engagement. Other Germans are Kamphoener Pasha, instructor of the Infantry; Von Ristow Pasha, Instructor of the Artillery; and Hobe Pasha Instructor of the Cavalry. Schilgen Pasha is Chief of the Intendance Department. Blum Pasha, now head of the Department for the Construction of Fortresses has been in the Ottoman service since 1838, when he came to Turkey with Von Moltke. A general of artillery, Krecker Pasha, has been in the service of the Sultan for thirty years. Szecheny Pasha, a Hungarian, is a General of Division and Commander of the Firemen. Woods Pasha, an Englishman is a Vice-Admiral, and is in charge of the Torpedo Boat Department. Another Englishman, Blunt Bey, is Colonel of Gendarmes. There are also many Frenchmen in the Ottoman army. Lecoq Pasha is professor of Technical Science at the Military School, Vitalis Pasha is aide-de-camp to Sultan, and Dreysse Pasha is the only European who has attained the rank of muchir, or Marshal of the Empire. A number of other European officers have been naturalised Turks, and have embraced the Mohammedan religion. Among these are Kollmann, a Hungarian, now known as Feyzi Pasha, Frendt, an Austrian, who has become Mahmoud Pasha, and Helle, an Austrian Pole, who was formerly attached to the Austrian Embassy at Constantinople, who has adopted the name of Achnid-Nourri Pasha."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of July 14, arrived in Bombay harbour at midnight on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Mr R E Acksom
Mr and Mrs Tait
Mr J Gordon
Mr D Glen
Mr H Cockerton
Mr J E Neale
Mr W Siddons
Mr G E Jones
Mr C J Lessant
Mr J Hoppe
Miss Duffis
Mrs Vaid
Maj C Anderson, R A
Mr Anderson
Mr A S Dott
Mr Burjorjee
Mr Duckworth
Mr R Roberts
Mr G W Monkoom
Mr F Saunders
Dr Woodward
Mr Abbott
Mr Nelson

From Brindisi.

Mr Toogood
Mr A Howard
Surg-Capt Norwood
Col J Biddulph
Col J Barnard
Mr P Harrison
Dr Pilgrim
Mr W A Cracroft
Capt H C Cave
Mr E Hewett
Mr J Maughan
Dr J Mckee
Mr G R Thom
Mr J P Hewett
Mr J R Ward
Mr F J Coode
Lieut Hobson
Surg-Maj Burroughs
Mr Blasdale
Surg-Maj Little
Mr A Ferrier
Dr Majunder
Mr J McDowell
Mr W Carter
Mr H Casson
Mr F Gow
Mr W Parkin
Mr and Mrs H Mager
Mr Gaekwar
Mr Jadbad
Mr M Jadbad

From Aden—Mr J Turner.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, July 14.

The Court.

The Queen has written a letter, which is published by order of the Home Secretary, expressing in touching and grateful terms her pleasure in the loyalty and devotion shown by the nation on the occasion of the Royal wedding last week. Her Majesty declares the real strength of the Empire to lie in the existence of the tie of sympathy, of which evidence has often been given, between her people and herself.

A State Ball, postponed from the day when news of the Victoria disaster was received in England, was given on Monday at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of York have sent a letter of thanks to the Lord Mayor for their reception in the City, which touched them both deeply.

The King and Queen of Denmark, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and other members of the Royal Family, went on Saturday to the Guildhall, where an address was presented to them on behalf of the Corporation of the City, and where they were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor.

Parliamentary.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the business was light and the sitting short, and the same was the case on Monday. Lord Londonderry gave notice on Tuesday of his intention to bring the state of Kerry under the notice of the House.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. T. W. Russell called attention to the failure of justice in Clare, and urged the Chief Secretary to revive the power of changing the venue. Mr. J. Morley said he had not sufficient information to give a definite reply. Considerable time was then occupied by a personal explanation by Mr. Conybeare, who asserted that in his letter to a newspaper he had only imputed to the Speaker an error of judgment. The Speaker indignantly repudiated the charge of partiality made, not for the first time, by Mr. Conybeare. A motion for the suspension of that member was made by Mr. Gladstone and seconded by Mr. Balfour, but was subsequently withdrawn on a more complete apology being made. A short time was devoted to Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill, and shortly after the resumption of the sitting, at 9 o'clock, the House was counted out. On Monday, on the consideration of amendments to Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill, Mr. J. Redmond moved an amendment for the retention of the Irish members in that House in their full numbers. Mr. Gladstone said the Government thought the number of Irish members should be reduced to 80, but they left the House to decide. After much discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of 14. Mr. Heneage then moved for the exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, but Mr. Gladstone having obtained the closure it was negatived by a majority of 31. Tuesday's sitting was extremely stormy. On an amendment to Clause 9 Mr. Brodrick spoke of "a garrulous and impecunious race," which evoked from Mr. Sexton an imputation of "gross impertinence." The Chairman desired Mr. Sexton to withdraw the expression, which he refused to do, and an uproarious and disorderly scene followed, the Chairman's ruling that Mr. Sexton be suspended for the remainder of the sitting being challenged by the Irish party. Eventually Mr. Brodrick explained that he had made no reference to the Irish members, and the matter was allowed to drop. Clause 9 was still under discussion when the House adjourned. On Wednesday Mr. Gladstone refused to accept an amendment to continue the representation in the Irish Parliament of Dublin University, a decision that was warmly commented on by Unionist members. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 32. Mr. Gladstone then moved to omit the sub-sections involving the "in and out" position of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, leaving the House to decide upon the particular method it preferred. Mr. Rathbone and Mr. R. Wallace as supporters of the Ministry took strong objection to the Premier's change of view, and the discussion was not concluded when the House adjourned.

Political.

Speaking at a dinner at the Junior Constitutional Club on Friday last, Lord Salisbury, in a forcible speech, defended the rights of minorities, and condemned Mr. Gladstone's method of preventing his Bill for the repeal of the Union from being adequately discussed. Lord Salisbury said he did not object to the Parish Councils Bill, but the measure which proposed to make sober people thirsty in order to keep drunkards in check could not be passed without the support of the great body of the nation.

Lord R. Churchill spoke on Wednesday at Rawtenstall, and condemned the Prime Minister's servility to the Irish party.

Ireland.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on Friday, visited Kinsale, and received an address containing an appeal for mercy on behalf of the imprisoned dynamiters, which he promised to consider carefully.

Mr. Deasy, M.P., having been convicted of a common assault on a servant maid and fined £25 and costs, has placed his resignation of the seat for East Mayo in the hands of Mr. J. M'Carthy, leader of the Anti-Parnellites.

Orange demonstrations were held on Wednesday throughout Ulster. In one of the suburbs of Belfast about 100,000 persons gathered together to hear a speech from Dr. Kane on the resistance which Ulstermen would offer to the Home Rule Bill if it ever be passed and to adopt resolutions expressing loyalty to the Queen and to the Constitution as well as sincere gratitude to the Unionist party in Parliament.

H. M. S. Albacore was run into at Queenstown on Wednesday morning by a trading steamer, and was a good deal damaged.

Mr. Justice Gibson opened the Kerry Assizes on Tuesday, and said that the nature of the crimes committed in the county seemed to be more serious this year than last. Four cases of moonlighting represented the reappearance of a form of crime which was very dangerous and ought to be looked after with careful attention.

General.

The official programme of the Naval Manœuvres has been issued, and the partial mobilization of the Fleet, which has been ordered, has begun. The Red and Blue fleets are to contend for the possession of the Irish Sea. The contest will last for ten days after a preliminiary cruise of one week. Professor Henry Nettleship died on Monday at Oxford from typhoid fever.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, whose headquarters are in London, announced on Monday a suspension of payment pending reconstruction.

The Victoria Relief Fund has now reached upwards of £40,000. More than £1,500 has been collected on the Stock Exchange.

At Bridgeton Station, Glasgow, on Friday, two trains ran into one another through being put on to the same points, and several passengers and the driver and fireman of one of the engines were injured.

On Saturday a number of men in the service of the North London Railway Company, went from London to Skegness. Between 20 and 30 of them went out in the morning for a sail, and a sudden squall upset the boat. All who were in it were thrown into the water. Three were picked up by a passing fisherman, but all the rest were drowned.

On Wednesday the inquest upon the bodies of those killed in the explosion at the Thornhill Colliery was concluded, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that their deaths were accidental, but expressing the opinion that naked lights ought not in future to be used at the bottom of the shaft.

Obituary of the Week.

Mr. F. J. Cockburn, B.C.S.; Hon. W. J. Wilson, Mad. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. D. G. Pollard, Mad. Ret.; Admiral H. B. Phillimore, C.B.; Col. H. A. Fownes-Luttrell; Sir. H. V. Goold; Capt. J. R. C. Domvile; Prof Henry Nettleship; and Dowager Lady Grey.

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. VICTORIA.

Views of Lord Brassey.

In a letter to the *Times* of July 10, with reference to the ramming of H. M. S. Victoria, Lord Brassey wrote:—"The fatal power of the ram has been shown on many occasions. In circumstances favourable to the use of the weapon the torpedo is not less deadly. To go forth to meet the enemy and to blockade him in his own ports, to take at once the offensive, has been proclaimed the proper system of defence for the Power which claims to command the sea. The position of a fleet of ironclads off a blockaded port full of tropedo boats on a dark night or in thick weather must be critical in the extreme. Admiral Hobart, who had practical experience in the Black Sea, and Admiral Aube were strong on this point. The destruction of the Blanco Encalada is the most recent illustration of the power of the torpedo. 'Never, perhaps,' says the *Engineer*, 'was so signal a victory more cheaply gained. The tropedo is a weapon of immense possibility.' In considering what should be the displacement of our modern ships the experience of the hard naval struggles of the past, though fought in wooden ships and under sail, will not be uninstructive. Admiral Colomb has given us a list of the ships in commission in 1796 and in 1813. In 1796 the ships in commission with eighty guns and over numbered twenty-seven, those of seventy-four guns fifty four. In 1813 we had in commission only fourteen ships of over eighty guns, while those of seventy-four had increased in number to eighty-five. In order to maintain fighting efficiency, while imposing a closer restriction upon dimensions, we must proceed upon the principle laid down by the late Sir Spencer Robinson. In his view 'no single ship alone could be adapted for naval warfare under the circumstances of the development of science and the means of destruction that now exist. Every ship must act in combination with other ships. She must be the unit round which other ships congregate. When we have got the ships and her satellites in attendance upon her of the right size, sort, and stamp, then we have got the one unit of force capable of doing its duty.' The Barfleur and Centurion may be accepted as the type for the line-of-battle. Around them should be grouped rams and torpedo vessels. 'I entirely disbelieve, says Lord Armstrong, 'in the power of a battleship to prevent a surrounding force from closing upon her with ram and torpedo. The difficulty of hitting a rapidly-advancing object, the range of which varies at every instant, is enormous, especially with heavy guns. In the British Navy the Polyphemus is the only ship specially designed for the use of the ram. Ships of this type should be multiplied. The armour should be stouter, the internal dispositions less complicated, the cost reduced. The policy here recommended cannot be carried out by halting measures. We must have at least two rams and two to four torpedo vessels for each line-of-battle ship."

Letter from Sir Samuel Baker.

Writing to the *Times* of July 12, Sir Samuel Baker says:—The loss of the Victoria and the hairbreadth escape of her destroyer, by a collision in broad daylight and smooth water during the orderly and well-understood manœuvres of a fleet, have raised the question among the most unthinking, "If such a terrrible calamity can occur under such favourable conditions, what will be the result of 'ramming' during the fierce struggle of actual warfare?" We have lately had two instances; one was sublime in the intensity of the effect —a first-class battleship absolutely destroyed, with the greater portion of her officers and crew, in less than fifteen minutes from the moment of impact. The other was ridiculous, but pregnant of a future in actual strife; the Nile, also a first-class battleship, was cut through her plates by a collision with a contemptible little torpedo-boat! Here we have before us two examples of the immense power of the ram as an offensive weapon, and the instantaneous effect produced upon the largest and most powerful war-vessels afloat. Would not ordinary common-sense suggest that "rams," specially constructed to combine the greatest speed with enormous strength, should form a distinct branch of the naval service? Instead of this we possess one vessel, the Polyphemus, which was designed by the late Admiral Sartorius, and this is the only one in the British Navy of her class. I thoroughly believe that in the smoke and confusion of a naval action the Polyphemus, well commanded, would sink half a fleet and be none the worse for the shock of impact. On the other hand, our so-called "rams" are a gigantic fraud. The ships that are fitted with ram bows dare not use their rams in action lest they should sink themselves. It does not matter whether eggs or glass bottles are small or large; if they collide they will destroy each other. There is not a first-class battleship in the British Navy that could ram an antagonist of equal size without the great danger of crushing in her own fore compartments. Two years ago, during the manœuvres, through the kind invitation of the Admiral, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, I spent a long day upon the Camperdown when at Torbay; and, after close inspection, I expressed an opinion that, should she ever attempt to use her rams, she would damage herself to an extent that would place her *hors de combat*. The result is a disastrous proof of the flimsy construction of these modern monsters of ugliness and unseaworthiness. They are simply floating batteries, only suitable for smooth seas, as they dare not cross the Atlantic, or go round the Cape, and they cannot work their colossal guns unless in exceptional weather. The Camperdown damaged herself to an extent by her collision that would have compelled her to haul off for repairs had she been in action (equivalent to defeat). Of recent years our naval architecture has undergone a change which has materially weakened the strength of war-vessels. When the Iron Duke rammed the Vanguard the ships were of equal size and construction. I went on board the former vessel an hour after she entered Plymouth Harbour from the disastrous scene of collision. She was not only free from damage, but the paint was only slightly disturbed upon her bows, although her ram had cut into the vitals of her consort. The monster battleships of the present day are so overburdend with the weight of enormous guns, turrets, barbettes, and 17in. or 18in. of armour upon portions of their citadel represented admidships that they cannot support the extra weight of steel-plating that should be in due proportion throughout the vessels. Accordingly the ends of the ships are without any protection, and they are too weak in their construction to resist the shock of impact should they attempt to use their rams. For many years I have devoted much attention to the different forms of naval architecture, and I have never swerved from my opinion that the ram, if well constructed, is the most formidable of the many devices for attack; but I maintain that the ram should not be retained only as an ornament like an old figure-head to a vessel, but that it should be arranged to work like a pick-axe, to destroy, but to withstand the wear and tear of practical ramming. Hardly had the accident happened to the Victoria, when I wrote to one of the first naval architects of the world to beg him to direct his powers of invention to produce a ship that would combine the highest speed (say 25 knots) with a specially-constructed ram that would practically be proof against any breakage through collision. A vessel of 4000 tons, with her ram secured by two parallel steel girders that would completely encircle the ship, would, upon the principle of the Polyphemus, be irresistible in attack, unless shattered by a torpedo, which at a high rate of speed would be most improbable. I should not have intruded upon your columns had not Lord Brassey directed the attention of the public to the same important subject. I trust the opinion of so great an authority will awaken the energies of naval architects to produce a vessel representing speed and strength, to form a fresh tyye of "torpedo-ram" combination. Such a vessel, free from the encumbrance of monster guns and heavy armour, would, like the swordfish, act invariably upon the offensive, and depend upon the ram and torpedo only for attack; at the same time, she would mount a few quick-firing guns to repel vessels of her own class. Half a dozen such rams would form the greyhounds in leash to attend every fleet, and the cost of production of a ram flotilla would hardly equal that of a single battleship.

The Mansion House Fund has reached over £45,000. Many offers have been received from private families and various orphan asylums to receive children.—Signo Balsamello, the inventor of the Palla Nautica, or submarine ball, by means of which he is confident of being able to raise H.M.S. Victoria, has informed a Dalziel correspondent that he has entered into negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of accomplishing this object.—A Requiem Mass was celebrated on July 11, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul, Malta, for those who perished in the Victoria. The church was crowded. Business houses and shops were partially closed, and flags were flying throughout the morning at half-mast.—The *Globe* recalls "the fact that three years ago, when Admiral Tryon was commanding a fleet during the manœuvres, he made the signal to carry out an evolution identical in every respect to the one which led to such a fatal result the other day. On the former occasion, however, Rear-Admiral Tracey, who headed the other line, refused to answer the signal, and after waiting above fifteen minutes it was annulled by Sir George Tryon and hauled down,"—The court-martial willl open at Malta on July 17.

A *Daily News* correspondent suggests the cultivation of the tobacco plant in India as a means of making up such deficiency of revenue as might be occasioned by the suppression of the opium traffic.

THE GENTLE ART OF PARLIAMENTARY RECRIMINATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

On the evening of the 3rd July, after the encounter between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Dillon (of which we reproduced a summarised report in our Saturday's issue), Mr. Harrington intervened with a statement to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain, who now sought to represent the Irish members is not fit to be entrusted with the ordinary duties of Government, had, when he was himself in the Cabinet, written a letter which he sent to Irish members—many of whom were at the time in gaol—recommending that Ireland should have a Local Government which should deal with Irish affairs, including the land, police, and education, without any interference from the Imperial Parliament. This statement Mr. Chamberlain, amid great excitement, declared to be "absolutely false." The following excerpt bearing on this conflict of memory is taken from the *Times* of July 4:—

Mr. Harrington said that if the speech of the right hon. gentleman meant anything it pointed to the incapacity of the Irish members to discharge the elementary duties of government. But he reminded the right hon. gentleman that the language which had been quoted by the hon. member for South Tyrone was used at a time when the right hon. gentleman himself was prepared to make treaty with the Irish members. (Cheers.) If, therefore, there was anything in the character of the Irish members which now rendered them unfit to carry on Irish government the same elements of distrust must have been in the mind of the right hon. gentleman when he sat on the Treasury bench as a member of a recent Government. The right hon. gentleman had no distrust of the Irish members when he proposed to give them control of the land question in 1885 and the charge of education. (Cheers.) It was now, however, for the purposes of argument, dishonest argument—("Oh, oh," general interruption, and cheers)—that the right hon. gentleman had discovered that the character of the Irish members was so objectionable. But he remembered the time when the right hon. gentleman sent some of his emissaries to Ireland with a letter to the Irish members, many of whom were in gaol. (Cheers and great uproar).

Mr. Chamberlain stood up, but Mr. Harrington refused to give way. There were loud shouts from the Nationalist members, and cries of "Chair" from the the Opposition. Presently, at the height of the din, the right hon. gentleman cried,—The statement of the hon. member is absolutely untrue. (Renewed disorder.)

The Chairman: Mr. Harrington is in possession of the House. (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Harrington endeavoured to continue his speech amid the general confusion, but presently

Mr. Labouchere rose and said: I rise to a point of order. I heard the right hon. gentleman say that the statement of the hon. member was absolutely untrue. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Chamberlain.) I wish to ask whether it is in order for one member to accuse another of making an absolutely untrue statement in the House. (Ironical laughter and interruption.)

Mr. T. W. Russell rose, but he was received with loud and long-continued shouts from the Nationalist members of "Order" and "Sit down."

Mr. Harrington: I shall be able to give the right hon. gentleman——

Mr. Labouchere: I ask, Sir, for your ruling with reference to the point of order I have raised.

The Chairman: The words complained of did not reach my ears. But I may say this, that I deprecate all strong language and all personalities—(laughter),—and I hope hon. members will avoid using these expressions.

Mr. Harrington said that the course of conduct pursued by the right hon. gentleman towards the Irish members during the many weeks the Bill had been under discussion was calculated to provoke retort from the Irish benches. (Cheers.) Every conceivable amendment was introduced, and on every opportunity the right hon. gentleman and his friends assailed the character of the Irish members. He would tell the right hon gentleman, however, that the Irish members looked to their own people for a certificate of character, and they were trusted in Ireland infinitely more than the right hon. gentleman would ever be by any party. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had stated that no persons went with letters from him to Ireland; but he would refer the right hon. gentleman to Mr. Duignan, of Walsall.

Mr. Chamberlain rose amid a great deal of disorder, but the hon. member refused to give way.

Mr. Harrington said that the right hon. gentleman could reply when he sat down. What he said was that there were Irish members now sitting on those benches who were actually in gaol at the time, imprisoned by the Government of which the right hon. gentleman was a member, who received communications from Mr. Duignan, of Walsall, with letters written by the right hon. gentleman, and Mr. Duignan stated to these men in prison——(Loud cries of "Question," and general uproar.) At all events, the Irish members were as worthy of trust now as when the right hon. gentleman accepted as a model plan, worthy of being placed in their hands without one-thousandth part of the safeguards now insisted upon in this Bill, the control of the land question and education in Ireland. (Cries of "Order" and "Chair," with general interruption.)

The Chairman: The hon. member is entering into details which have no relation to the question before the Committee. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harrington: They were intended for the information of the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. Chamberlain: A charge has been made, and I am bound to meet it at once. As I understand——(Loud Nationalist cries of "Chair" and "Order.") It is so characteristic of the hon. member for North Louth to allow this charge to be made and not allow me to reply to it. (Cheers.)

The Chairman: I must ask hon. members not to interrupt.

Mr. Timothy Healy: Why was one of our party stopped? (Cries of "Name," Nationalist cheers, and uproar.)

Mr. Chamberlain: I am very sorry that the hon. member for Dublin was not allowed to finish, because I would have known what it was that I had exactly to answer. But I can answer his statement as far as he made it. He says that I gave letters to Mr. Duignan, of Walsall, to the Irish members, in which I made offers to them of some bargain or arrangement.

Mr. Harrington: I said that Mr. Duignan, of Walsall, had a letter with a proposal for Irish government, including National Councils—(derisive Opposition cheers), —that Mr. Duignan gave it to the Irish members as coming from the right hon. gentleman; and he told the Irish members that their observations were to go to the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. Chamberlain: If he said that, it was in error. Mr. Duignan was not a friend of mine; he was a political acquaintance. Mr. Duignan himself, on his own account, entirely without any reference to me, went to Ireland, and when he returned he wrote me a very long and interesting account of what he observed of the political situation, and I wrote him, in reply, a letter marked "private"—(laughter)—in which I expressed my own personal views about the desirability of meeting the demand—in which I stated in so many words (Cries of "Oh, oh," and ironical laughter)—I do not ask leave to wait for a week before replying; I trust my memory. (Hear, hear.) In this letter I stated distinctly that I could never consent to Home Rule. ("Oh, oh," and Irish laughter). Yes, the letter exists. There is no secrecy about it. The letter was printed. Subseqently I expressed my opinion that something in the nature of a national council, which I roughly sketched out—(laughter)—in this private letter might be a settlement of the difficulty, and, as the House knows, with the full assent of the Prime Minister, I conducted communications with Mr. Parnell in regard to a somewhat similar subject.

On the 4th July the subject was again brought up, in continuation of the Chamberlain-Dillon episode:—

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. DILLON.

Mr. Dillon: I wish, with the indulgence of the House, to say a few words by way of further explanation with reference to the incident which occurred in Committee of the House yesterday evening. In the first place, I feel I owe an apology to the House for the error—(Opposition cries of "hear, hear," and order)—into which I was betrayed, and I offer that apology in the frankest possible spirit. (Ministerial cheers.) I can say in a sentence how the error occurred. When the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham challenged me by reading a passage from an old speech of mine some day last week I asked him for the reference. I procured a copy of the newspaper and read the speech a few days afterwards, marking the passage at the time, which seemed to me to modify the meaning which the right hon. gentleman put upon the passage he quoted. While reading that speech the impression conveyed to my mind with singular strength was that I had alluded in that speech to the incident I related to the House yesterday, and also to the events at Mitchelstown. I cannot now offer any explanation to the House of how that impression arose in my mind except that I fear it is to be found in the fact that I must have made in the subsequent autumn, after the events at Mitchelstown, a speech of the same character —(hear, hear)—and that reading these speeches, six years old, it was not unnatural that the two speeches got mixed up in my memory. Be that as it may, however, I threw aside the newspaper, and being so well accustomed for so many years to attacks of that character made upon me by the right hon. gentleman, I did not think the matter of sufficient importance to justify me in wasting the time of the House by raising it in the way of a personal explanation, and the whole subject passed utterly out of my mind until last night, when the right hon. gentleman renewed his attack and challenge. I left the House, procured a copy of the newspaper, and I admit improperly, without investigation or inquiry, spoke from memory of that old transaction, and so was betrayed into a gross mistake. But I think every hon member of this House will admit, however bitterly opposed he may be to me in politics, that the character of the mistake is such that, if he reflects over it for a few moments, he will be convinced that I spoke in perfect good faith—(Ministerial cheers) —and that it is perfectly impossible even for the bitterest enemy I have in this House to suppose that I attempted to do what I was charged with doing, namely, to palm off on this House a story which carried on the face of it its own refutation, and which by no possibility could escape refutation on the spot. (Hear, hear.) I admit I was to blame for carelessness in not refreshing my memory, and I have only got to say in defence that my memory as a rule is an extremely faithful one, and that this is the first time in my life that it has played me such a trick. (Hear, hear.) I can only now assure the House that I spoke in perfect good faith, and without the smallest intention of misleading the House, and I feel that every member of the House will accept that assurance from me. (Ministerial cheers.) As other extracts have been read from other old speeches of mine, and as other extracts may possibly be read, I may take this opportunity of disposing of this matter in a few sentences. During these ten years I have delivered some five hundred or six hundred speeches, under circumstances of great aggravation at times. (Hear, hear.) Every one will admit that. When we, who took an active part in this agitation of the last ten years, believing in what we conceived to be our public duty, were subjected to extraordinary violence, and, as we thought, illegal and unconstitutional violence, and witnessing, as we did, almost weekly, acts of violence and cruelty against our people——

Mr. T. W. Russell: I rise to order. I desire to ask you, sir, whether the hon. gentleman is not departing now from a mere matter of personal explanation, which he is well entitled to make, and which the House is entitled to hear. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Sexton: On the question of order, may I remind you, sir, that more than one extract from the speech of my hon. friend was read yesterday, and that these extracts were made the basis of a general charge, and my hon. friend is now disposing of that charge by way of explanation. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker: I think the hon. gentleman may pursue the course of personal explanation which he has commenced. (Cheers.) The only limit to it would be the avoidance of anything like recrimination—any revival of the scene which I am told took place last night. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon: I may say in my defence that one of the reasons why I did add a few sentences to the earlier part of my explanation was that during my momentary absence from the House last night the hon. member for South Tyrone read another passage from a speech of mine, which I first learned of when I took up the *Times* this morning. All I have to say in regard to these extracts that have been read is that, witnessing and hearing of acts of violence and cruelty to our people, those of us who took an active part in that agitation would have been either more or less than human if our language had always been so calculated and moderated as to be safe from the criticism, aye, or even the condemnation, of those who sit at home at ease. (Cheers.) I deny that I now entertain, or that I ever entertained at any time throughout that agitation, purpose of revenge against those opposed to the people of Ireland. (Opposition cries of "Oh," and Ministerial cheers.) I deny it—(renewed cheers)—and I confidently affirm that no fair-minded man could find justification for such a charge in the speeches I have delivered, making due allowance for the circumstances under which they were made. (Cheers.) It is perfectly true that gentlemen who devote themselves to that trade may, out of six hundred speeches, find a few passages characterised by heat and passion, but I hold that my record in that respect will bear not unfavourable comparison with that of any other man who has gone through the same political vicissitudes as I have. (Cheers.)

Mr. Harrington said that perhaps he might also claim the indulgence of the House for a short personal explanation in regard to a statement he made last night, the accuracy of which was questioned by the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham, who, he was sorry to see, was not in his place at present. As he was reading from a letter once written by Mr. Chamberlain

Lord R. Churchill and Mr. Balfour objected to the statement being made in Mr. Chamberlain's absence.

The Speaker: There is no question of order. (Cheers.) If the hon. gentleman thinks that a statement made reflects on his accuracy or veracity he is entitled to explain—(cheers)—that he was accurate, but no recrimination ought to take place. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Harrington might say that the statement of the right hon. gentleman impugning his accuracy was brought under the notice of the Chair, but he did not press the point of order at the time, because he believed the right hon. gentleman directed his observations rather to the statement he made than to himself personally. The quotation he intended to give from the right hon. gentleman was this: "I consider that Ireland has a right to a local Government more complete, more popular, more thoroughly representative, and more far-reaching than anything that has hitherto been suggested; and I hope the first session of a reformed Parliament will settle this question, so far at least as what is generally called county government is concerned. (Opposition cries of 'Hear, hear.') But for myself I am willing to go even further. (Ministerial cheers.) I believe there are questions which require local and exceptional treatment in Ireland and which cannot be dealt with to the satisfaction of the Irish people by an Imperial Parliament. (Nationalist cheers.) Chief among these are the education question—(renewed cheers)—and the land question—(more cheering from the Irish members),—and I would not hesitate to transfer their consideration and solution entirely to an Irish Board altogether independent of the English Government. (Nationalist cheers.) Such a board might also deal with railway and other communications, and would, of course, be invested with powers of taxation in Ireland." (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Courtney was very sorry to add a word to this matter, but thought he must put the Speaker and the House in possession of the facts. (Interruptions and cries of "Order" and Opposition cheers.)

The speaker: I am quite ignorant of the circumstances, but I wish to know how the veracity of the hon. gentleman is impugned by what he has read out to the House. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Harrington said he quoted from memory a letter written by the right hon. member for West Birmingham for the purpose of being shown to him in common with other Irish members. His own copy of that letter he had mislaid and had not it by him at the time. The right hon. gentleman impugned his version of the letter and he had now read it. (Nationalist cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain was not in the House when the above passage from his letter was read, but on returning he declared that the letter repudiated Home Rule and merely recommended a system of local Government with Provincial Councils—a statement which was greeted with cheers and derision.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER.

On 7th July the *Times* published the letter from Mr. Chamberlain, to which reference had been made. A copy of the document was communicated—it is not stated by whom—to the Press Association. This is the letter:

"Private and confidential.

"Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, Dec. 17, 1884.

"My dear Sir,—Having at last a little spare time I propose to reply more fully to the letter you were kind enough to send me in October last relating your experience in connexion with Ireland. I have again read your account with much interest. It is, on the whole, a brighter picture than any I have yet seen. You seem to have found a general absence of anything like painful poverty and a hopeful spirit with regard to the future. At the same time you remark on the absence of the bitterness which prevailed a few years ago, so that altogether I might, were I so inclined, found on your letter an argument as to the complete success of recent legislation and the inexpediency of attempting any further changes. I imagine, however, that this would be a conclusion foreign to your intention, and it does not satisfy my own estimate of the situation. In spite of the great improvement that has taken place and the advantages recently obtained from the English Parliament, you have convinced yourself that the large majority of the people are still Nationalist in their aspirations. I should like to know exactly what this would mean, and what the people really want. But, before entering on that inquiry, I ought to say that the answer to it will not necessarily be conclusive in my mind as to the policy to be adopted. I do not consider that wishes and rights are always identical, or that it is sufficient to find out what the majority of the Irish people desire in order at once to grant their demands. I can never consent to regard Ireland as a separate people with the inherent rights of an absolutely independent community. I would not do this in the case of Scotland or of Wales, or, to take still more extreme instances, of Sussex or of London. In every case the rights of the country or district must be subordinated to the rights of the whole community, of which it forms only a portion. Ireland, by its geographical position and by its history, is a part of the United Kingdom, and it cannot divest itself of the obligations or be denied the advantages which this condition involves. Accordingly, if Nationalism means Separation, I for one am prepared to resist it. I see in it the probability, almost the certainty, of dangereous complications and an antagonism which would be injurious to the interests of the larger country and fatal to the prosperity of the small. Sooner than yield on this point I would govern Ireland by force to the end of the chapter. But if Nationalism means Home Rule, I have no objection to make in principle and am only anxious to find out exactly what it means. I object to the Home Rule proposed by the late Mr. Butt because I believe it would not work, but would infallibly lead to a demand for entire separation. On the other hand, I consider that Ireland has a right to a local government more complete, more popular, more thoroughly representative, and more far-reaching than anything that has hitherto been suggested, and I hope that the first Session of a reformed Parliament will settle this question, so far, at least, as what is called county government is concerned; but for myself I am willing to go even further. I believe there are questions not local in any narrow sense, but which require local and exceptional treatment in Ireland, and which cannot be dealt with to the satisfaction of the Irish people by an Imperial Parliament. Chief among them are the education question, and the land question, and I would not hesitate to transfer their consideration and solution entirely to an Irish Board, altogether independent of the English Government's influence. Such a Board might also deal with railway and other communications, and would, of course, be invested with powers of taxation in Ireland for these strictly Irish purposes. I doubt if it would be wise or possible to go any further, and I do not know if public opinion at present supports so great a change. But if I were entirely free I should be greatly inclined to make a speech or two in Ireland submitting these proposals. If this were carried out, the Irish people would have entire independence as regards all local work and local expenditure? Irish newspapers and politicians would find occupation, I hope, more congenial than that of bullying English officials and the English House of Commons, while the Imperial Parliament would continue to regulate for the common good the national policy of the three kingdoms.

"I am yours truly, "J. Chamberlain.

"W. H. Duignan, Esq., Rushall-hall, near Walsall."

This letter was sent by Mr. Duignan to Dr. Kenny, M. P., by whom it was passed through the hands of a select number of Irish members of Parliament during the summer of 1885. Mr. Duignan promised to forward any replies received to Mr. Chamberlain if desired. He received what was described at the time as an able communication from Mr. T. D. Sullivan, but not many others. Mr. Chamberlain's letter was covered by one from Mr. Duignan, saying: "Be sure the letter does not get into the hands of any one likely to use it otherwise than as a private communication." This copy of Mr. Chamberlain's letter was taken from the original in the year 1885.

THE SIVER PROBLEM.

The *Times* in the course of a leader, published on July 13, says:—The report of Lord Herschell's Committee on the proposal to close the Indian mints to the coinage of silver, has brought the question to an acute stage both in the Old World and in the New. . . . President Cleveland's proclamation summoning a special Session of Congress to deal with the Sherman Act, has been followed not only by a violent and incoherent agitation among the supporters of the silver interest, but, what is much more important, by a collapse in the prices of railway and other securities which has extended to the London market. It is true that the silver policy of the United States is only one element in the condition of unstable equilibrium which has for some time existed. . . . The fall in the price of silver, consequent on the closing of the Indian mints, and the action taken by President Cleveland, merely preciptated the crisis; . . . but a depreciation varying from 10 to 20 per cent. is a very grave symtom in the case of undertakings not directly connected with the menaced interest. The Preference stock of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway was quoted at 47½ a fortnight ago, at 32½ on Monday, and at 29½ yesterday. After such a violent change a reaction is probable, but, undoubtedly, Colorado, as well as other silver-producing States, will be hard hit if the President's avowed policy of putting an end to the compulsory purchase of silver by the Treasury should receive the sanction of Congress. . . . . Material as well as moral force is on the side of the classes in the United States, who are resolved not to endure the continued burden and the growing peril of the policy of purchasing silver for the Treasury when the market value of the metal in a "Bland dollar" has sunk, as it did the other day, to fifty-two cents. . . . The difficulties of the situation are so great and parties are cut up by so many cross-divisions, that it is not at all clear what course Congress will take in the coming Session. It is certain that the longer a solution is delayed the greater will be the dislocation of business interests by the change. If the Government of India had allowed the currency question to drift, it can hardly be doubted that a sudden movement of opinion in the United States might have taken the whole of the silver-using world unawares. The repeal of the Sherman Act and the discontinuance of the Treasury purchases would have produced a greater fall in the price of the metal than that due to the closing of the Indian mints, and, under such conditions, the discharge of the vast American accumulations of depreciated specie on a falling market must have disastrously shaken the finances and the credit of India. As the difference between the market values of gold and silver has increased, the cheaper metal has been pushed in larger quantities into India, till in 1892-3 India's net silver imports amounted to nearly thirteen millions sterling, against an average of £3,320,000 annually in the quinquennial period 1873-7. By the closing of the mints to silver the Government of India believe that a measure of stability has been secured which will set at defiance the shock of any change in America or elsewhere. It is stated that the adoption of a similar step in French Indo-China has, for similar reasons, been decided upon by the French Government. At the same time, the experiment has scarcely been tried long enough for us to be sure that the rupee can be kept permanently at the gold value of 16d.; and until the working level has been ascertained in practice, measures for the adoption of the gold standard can be only tentative and preparatory. Meanwhile there has been a very unreasonable outcry in India, which has found an echo in some quarters here, directed against the late sales of Council bills at a price fractionally lower than the parity of exchange understood to be recently fixed by the Government of India. This discontent seems to rest upon a misapprehension of the scope and objects of the policy adopted by the Government in accordance with the recommendations of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee. It was not intended to fix the gold value of the rupee absolutely at 16d., but to endeavour to steady it at or near that point. An impression appears to prevail in Calcutta that the Secretary of State for India has been acting unfairly in this matter, and that he was bound not to take one farthing less than the fixed rate of 16d. for the rupee. It is clear, however, that he had to take what he could get, and that this was determined not only by the currency law, but by the existing state of the bill market. The rate of exchange between any two countries is not and cannot be fixed absolutely for all time. There is always a margin for fluctuation, not a very large margin, but quite large enough to allow of a perceptible effect. That this is seen in the relations between England and France is a matter of everyday experience. According as the debts due from England to France, are larger or smaller in amount than the debts due from France to England, the price of bills between the two countries will vary as a matter of course. No one supposes that this is any sign of a change in the permanent value of the English sovereign or of the French franc. Indian alarmists are taking fright without cause. The gold value of the rupee is in no danger whatever from the fact that the Secretary of State has been forced to sell bills for half a farthing, or even a farthing, below par of exchange.

Bimetallic League Manifesto.

The Bimetallic League have issued a "declaration," signed by Sir W. Houldsworth and Messrs. Henry Hucks Gibbs, H. R. Grenfell, R. Barclay, and S. Ogden, in which the following passages occur:—The serious and sudden action of the British Government in authorising the Indian Government to close the mints in India to the unrestricted coinage of silver, for the purpose of raising the gold value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and of maintaining it, if possible at the rate fixed . . . must lead to consequences affecting more or less all the nations of the world. Misapprehensions seem to exist in some quarters as to the relation between this new policy of the Government and the policy which has been and is advocated by the Bimetallic League. The Council of the League desire, in the clearest and strongest language, to disown any connection whatever between the two. . . . The measure just adopted aims at remedying only one particular phase of the currency difficulty, and that by no means the most important or the most comprehensive. The policy of the league, on the other hand, which it has consistently advocated, has been the establishment of one money for the whole world and the settlement of the monetary question upon a broad international basis. . . . The appreciation of gold has been the chief cause of the depression which has for so long afflicted manufacturing, agricultural, and other productive industries. It is manifest that the new policy of the Government in India must still further intensify this application. If the limited scheme of the Government is to succeed at all, and the rupee is to be maintained at its artificial value, India must increase her imports of gold. . . The home Government has acted in direct opposition to the reiterated representations of the Government of India in favour of international bimetallism. The correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State which has just been published, shows clearly that the Government fo India still hold the same views on this subject as they expressed more than ten years ago. In a despatch, dated Calcutta, March 23, 1892, they say, "We are desirous, as we have always been, of aiding in the settlement of the silver question by international agreement." The Bimetallic League remains unshaken in the principles it has always held. The Council must dissociate itself entirely from the novel and dangerous policy upon which the Government has embarked. That policy is not bimetallism. It is open to the objections which are alleged against the bimetallic system without possessing its advantages. It introduces an artificial and restricted, instead of an automatic and free supply of money. It attempts to rate the rupee to the sovereign, without the security of a fixed ratio between silver and gold. It arbitrarily raises the gold value of the rupee, while at the same time it disregards the monetary conditions of the rest of the world, and gives no assurance of stability. Whatever may be the immediate effect of the experiment which is now being tried, so far from the action of the Government being a solution of the question, it will, if persevered in, only lead to a universal policy of gold standards and contracted currencies, instead of the joint standard, which would preserve the full use of both gold and silver as legal tender money throghout the world. In other words, instead of establishing international monetary concord it will inaugurate an era of monetary war.

A *Daily News* telegram from Paris, July 12, states:—

The Bank of Indo-China, a French State bank in the Colony of Tonquin and Cochin China, has submitted to the Minister of Finance a proposal to adopt a uniform rate of exchange for the dollar (piastre). The proposed rate would be 3.50c for a present nominal 5 francs. Other dollars at present in circulation would be withdrawn. It is extremely probable that the French Government will shortly take some such step, but there are obvious reasons why its decision will, like that of the Indian Government be kept secret up to the last moment.

Reuter's Denver (Colorado) correspondent telegraphed on July 11:—

A Silver Convention, attended by delegates from all parts of Colorado, was held here yesterday 2,000 persons being present. The sensational feature of the day's proceedings was a speech by Governor Waite a Populist, who said:—"If the money power should attempt to sustain its usurpation by a strong hand, we shall meet that issue when it is forced upon us; for it is infinitely better that blood should flow to the horses bridles than that our national liberties should be destroyed. If it be true that the United States is unable to carry out its Governmental policy without the dictation or consent of foreign Powers, or if we are a province of European Monarchies, then we need another revolution, another appeal to arms. If war is forced upon us we shall 'send to Halifax' a far greater army of British Tories, according to our population, than our forefathers sent there after the revolutionary war." Many speakers endorsed the Governor's sentiments, while others opposed his views.

The following paragraph from the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* refers to the effect of closing of the Indian mints to the private coinage of silver:—

What, then, is the situation which silver and the silver currency question holds to-day? All must admit that bimetallism is no longer within reach; the whole trend of events has been against the double standard ever since Germany deserted it, and now with India's mints closed to silver even its stoutest advocate will see that the last chance of the reinstatement of the metal in its old position has gone. Equally impracticable has it become for the Government to keep gold and silver at a parity if the purchases under the 1890 law are continued; no matter how high our credit may stand, we should fail in any effort to borrow money for that purpose, for the attempt would be taken as evidence of national dementia; so the sooner that system too is relegated to a limbo for dead hopes the better will it be for the country and for the discarded metal. The only policy which the facts favour is to leave silver wholly to natural influences, and the quicker that is done the quicker will the stability of the market be restored and its real position known. We have shown on previous occasions that even at 38d. per ounce the evidence indicated that the world's product would not increase; with price ruling below that figure, more mines will shut down, supply and demand be adjusted, and the industry become profitable again. That is a rough road to travel, but it has become now the only and inevitable one for the silver producer to take.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Message from the Queen to the Nation.

The Home Secretary has been commanded by her Majesty to authorise the publication of the following:—

"Windsor Castle, July 10, 1893.—The Queen wishes once again to express to her people how much gratified and touched she has been by the great loyalty and devotion to herself and family which have been so strikingly evinced on the occasion of the marriage of her beloved grandson, the Duke of York, and his dear bride, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. It is, indeed, nothing new to the Queen, for in weal or woe she has ever met with the warmest and kindest sympathy, which she feels very deeply. She knows that the peoples of her vast Empire are aware how truly her heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows, and that in the existence of this tie between them and herself lies the real strength of the Empire. With them the Queen joins in the warmest prayer and wishes for the welfare and happiness of her dear grandchildren.—Victoria, R.I."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 14.

Arrivals reported.

Mr A W Stogdon, BCS
Mr E Greaves, B
Mr G Mills, B
Mr R S Burns, B
Mr J Hewetson, MCS
Mr C W Richardson, Bo
Col F Caldecott, R A
Col E D Twemlow, R E
Lt-Col J A Miley, ISC
Major D A A Macpherson, ISC
Major H O Selby, R E
Capt H M Prior, ISC
Lieut G G Ottley, ISC
Lieut W C Walton, ISC
Lieut A Limond, ISC
Lieut R H Hade, R A
Lieut W G Hebbert, R E
Surg-Major C Marks, B
Surg-Major A F Ferguson, Bo

Granted extension of leave.

Mr L C Reade, B, 3 mos
Mr C A Soppit, B, 6 mos
Mr R L D Gompertz, B, 5 days
Col J Grierson, ISC, 3 mos
Lt-Col D Heming, ISC, 2 mos
Capt C M Ducat, ISC, 3 mos
Capt F Churchill, ISC, 3 mos
Lieut P A Smurthwaite, ISC, 1 mo
Lieut C H Peterson, ISC, till March 3, 1894
Lieut F H S Thomas, ISC, 2 mos
Surg-Lt-Col C Little, MD, 3 mos
Asst-Apothy, J B Farrell, Bo, 1 mo

Permitted to return to duty.

Mr O V Yates, B
Mr E A Dennys, B
Mr R L D Gompertz, B
Mr L T MacLean, B
Rai Sahib Bakshi Ram Singh
Col R Thompson, R E
Lieut W C L Muir, ISC
Lieut J W H Lyon, ISC
Surg-Capt R B Roe, B
Sub-Lieut A Rowand, R I M

At the State ball at Buckingham Palace, on July 10, Princess Christian went into supper with the King of Denmark. The Prince of Wales, who wore the uniform of the 11th Hussars, led the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duchess of Teck followed with the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales and the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. Several Royal quadrilles were danced, and the ball was kept up till a late hour. The Duke of Connaught wore a Rifle uniform. Every foreign Prince and many a foreign diplomatist appeared in military uniform. The young Prince of Siam came in for much notice.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IRRIGATION WORK IN INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 11, Lord Connemara asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Periyar irrigation project would soon be completed, and whether he could give the House any information as to the progress of the works, and whether any steps had been taken to utilize the large amount of water which would be available for industrial purposes other than agriculture. His lordship said he need not remind the House of the vital importance of irrigation work in India and of the inestimable boon which the British Government had conferred on the people by those works. By their operation it was not too much to say that millions of lives had been saved in years of scarcity and famine, and abundance of food was grown for many millions of people in times of prosperity. In the Madras Presedency alone, besides many minor systems, there were three great ones—those connected with the large rivers Cauvery, Kistna, and Godavery. The Cauvery system irrigated 90,000 acres, the Kistna 400,000 acres, and the Godavery 600,000 acres. Without irrigation this large extent of land would be practically waste. Though these works were of great magnitude, they returned a substantial percentage on their total cost. The Cauvery returned 25 per cent., the Kistna 12 per cent., and the Godavey about 11 per cent. But the benefits conferred on the people by these works were incapable of being estimated in money. In the south of the Madras Presidency the Madura district was one which suffered very severely from drought. In the famine of 1876-77 about £20,000 was spent on relief work and £40,000 on gratuitous relief in this district alone. The Periyar project was intended to ameliorate the condition of this district. The scheme was talked of fifty years ago, and about twenty-five years ago a report was made on the project to the Madras Government by Major Myers, R.E. From that time till six years ago the subject was constantly under the consideration of the Government. The project purposed to deal only with about 150,000 acres, and was estimated to cost only about half a million sterling. Along the mountainous coast on the western part of the peninsula, particularly in the dense and uninhabited forests of Travancore, there were many rivers which ran down to the western ocean, carrying a superabundance of water, which flowed down to the western coasts in great and unutilised volume, whereas on the eastern side of this ridge of mountains, on the thickly-inhabited plains of Madura, all was dry and barren. The object was to divert the waters of the Periyar from the Travancore mountains on the west of the Peninsula into the plains of Madura on the east. This object was being attained by the construction of a huge dam of masonry and concrete accross the Periyar river—a dam which would be about 180ft. high varying in thickness from 140ft. at the bottom to about 12ft. at the top the largest work of the kind in the world, he believed. The river Periyar, being thus arrested and taken charge of, would form a great lake overflowing many valleys, varying in area from 4,000 acres to 8,000 acres, according to the season of the year. From this lake the water would pass through a tunnel 6,000ft. long under the ridge of hills dividing Travancore from the Madura plains. It would then be conducted about eighty miles by natural water courses, where distribution works would commence and the water would enter upon its benificient oppressions upon the plains about 2,000ft. below—about 100 miles away from its place of capture in the mountains. He would not touch upon the larger subject of the enormous difficulties which had been encountered and overcome in the progress of the works, particularly in forming this huge dam across a large rapid river, liable to violent and sudden floods in a wild, mountainous, forest country, full of fever and malaria and wild beasts, and far away from a railway; where everything from a bag of rice to a steam engine, had to be imported, and where incessant rain made work impossible for six monhts in the year. But, he believed, notwithstanding all these difficulties, owing to the perseverance and ability of our officers and men, British and native, the main difficulties had been overcome, and the work showed a fair amount of progress. He recollected some years ago reading a speech which the noble marquis (Lord Salisbury) made in which he used some such words as these: "Crowns and empires rise and fall, dynasties fade away; one thing never changes—namely, the tendency of engineers to exceed their estimates." He did not know whether the Periyar was to prove an exception as far as estimated cost is concerned to all other work of the kind in India; but he had reason to hope that the estimated revenue would be considerably exceeded, as he knew that the estimated revenue was taken at a very low figure. Without interfering with the irrigation work at all, water would be available for the generation of power to an enormous extent at a very moderate cost. He hoped the Government would do their best to encourage the utilisation of it in this way.

Lord Kimberley: The Periyar project will probably be sufficiently advanced to come into operation in the course of 1896. The main dam, which will rise to a height of 155ft. from the bed of the river, is about one-third completed. The level of the water above the river bed has been raised to 60ft, the minimum level required before water can flow down to Madura being 130ft. The tunnel (5,643ft.) through the watershed is about two-thirds completed; this and the approach to it will be finished in 1894. Serious difficulties have been experienced, but they are now overcome and the works are in steady progress. A committee of experts, of which the designer of the Periyar project Colonel Pennycuick, R. E. the able chief engineer and secretary to the Government of Madras in their public Works Department, who is now on furlough, is a member, has been sitting in London and is now about to report as to the best means of utilising the water power which will be available on the completion of the works for manufacturing and other purposes. The exertions of the staff employed on the construction of this very important irrigation project have, I am informed, been very severe, and the manner in which they have been performed worthy of high commendation. I cannot answer the question as to the estimates, as that point was not included in the question upon the paper, and consequently I have not looked it up.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 7, in reply to Sir J. Pease, Mr. G. Russell said:—The Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India on the subject of the Opium Commission, and he cannot speak positively until he has heard from them as to the arrangements for conducting the inquiry, but he anticipates that it will be necessary that the Commission should visit and take evidence in India.—In answer to Mr. Paul, Mr. G. Russell said he had no doubt that proper steps would be taken to ascertain the native opinion upon the subject. It was hardly probable the Commission would inquire into the question in China. The inquiry in India would be so large that they were not likely to extend it.

On July 14 Mr. Curzon asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government would include among the subjects to be inquired into by the proposed Royal Commission on Opium, the allegation that opium had been forced, or was now being forced by the British Government upon China, and the consequent moral responsibility of the British Government; when the Commission would be appointed; whether it would be issued in the name of the Queen or of the Viceroy, and whether its sittings would be confined to India or would take place both in this country and India.—Mr. G. Russell: Her Majesty's Government do not propose to make any addition to the terms of reference as contained in the motion which was carried in this House on June 30, but there is nothing to prevent the Commission, when inquiring whether the sale of opium in British India should be prohibited, from raising the question suggested by the honourable member if they think fit to do so. The Commissioners will be appointed as soon as possible, but the matter requires most careful consideration, and no date can be named at present. The Commission will be issued in the name of the Queen, and its sittings will not necessarily be confined to India.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the terms of the reference of the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic would confer on them power to inquire what reductions could be made in the expenditure of the Indian Government in India and this country, so as balance the budget in the event of the loss or further large curtailment of the opium revenue.—Mr Gladstone: the question of expenditure is not included within the scope of the Commission, and, as I have previously stated, one Commission could not discharge the two functions.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

In answer to Mr. Chaplin, Mr. G. Russell said a copy of the evidence taken by the committee upon Indian currency would be laid on the table that day.

INDIAN ARMY EXPENDITURE.

Monday, July 10. In answer to Mr. Gourley, Mr. G. Russell said:—The average annual military expenditure in the Indian Army Services of the last ten years exceeds that of the ten years preceding the Afghan war by Rx. 2,439,000, but owing to the fall in exchange, the total annual charge has increased by a further sum of Rx. 1,693,000. This is in addition to the charge for special defence works and to that for strategic railways. The charge for these railways amounted in 1890 91 to 5½ lakhs for loss on working and 48 lakhs for interest on capital. The question whether any reduction of military expenditure can be effected will not fail to receive attention.

THE GOLD VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

Tuesday, July 11.—In reply to a question standing in the name of Sir M.J. Stewart, Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State in Council has sold bills at the highest price tenderd; that price has of late been slightly below 1s. 4d. The object of the measures recently adopted was not to fix the gold value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. or any other ratio, but, as stated by the Viceroy in his telegram of June 13, "to prevent a further fall rather than to raise the gold value of the rupee." As yet there is no fixed ratio between the rupee and the sovereign; and the notification that rupees will be issued in exchange for gold at ratio of rupee 1s. 4d. will be inoperative unless and until the gold value of the rupee reaches that sum. I may add that the object of this notification was, by fixing a maximum limit, as stated in the Viceroy's telegram already quoted, beyond which exchange should not at present rise, to prevent any posible disturbance of trade by a sudden and considerable increase in the gold value of the rupee.

A GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA.

Thursday, July 13.—Sir J. Lubock asked whether, if the Government proposed to adopt a gold standard in India, any, opportunity would be afforded to Parliament of expressing its views on the subject.—Mr. G. Russell: As my right hon. friend is aware, it is intended to establish a gold standard in India. Any measures in respect to the currency that have been recently taken have that object in view. The annual financial statement for India will afford my friend the amplest opportunity for expressing his opinion on the conduct of the Government.—Sir J. Lubbock asked the Prime Minister when that would be.—Mr. Gladstone had no information before him, and therefore asked for notice of the question. The general principle the Government had proceeded on was that it was the duty of the Executive Government to act without delay.—Sir J. Lubbock asked whether it was settled at what rate the rupee was to be received for gold.—Mr. Gladstone replied that beyond what had been already announced he was not in a condition to make any annonncement; but any question Sir. J. Lubbock had to put should be put on the notice paper.—Sir J. Lubbock gave notice that he would put down a question as to whether gold would be given for rupees at the same rate as rupees for gold.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

COMMUNITY of interest and geographical position, irrespective of questions of sentiment, combine to press the problem of the present and future relations of Australia and India upon the careful attention of all thoughtful statesmen and financiers. Hitherto, though we see many hopeful signs of *rapprochement* between our Colonies, India and Australia appear to have only dimly recognised or appreciated the possibilities that hinge on the improvement of their commercial and other relations.

This regrettable state of affairs is, it would seem, largely, if not mainly, due to Anglo-Indian apathy. The subject was very ably dealt with in the *Calcutta Review* so long ago as 1850—the year in which Victoria was formed into a province, and just before gold was discovered in Australia; but since that date, it has been from Australia and Australians—men like Sir Edward Braddon, the Agent-General for Tasmania; Sir James Fergusson, who was successively Governor of South Australia and New Zealand before he went to India; Mr. T. A. Coghlan, the Government Statistician of New South Wales; and the Hon. Alfred Deakin, of Victoria—that the most valuable suggestions have come. Even Sir C. Dilke overlooked or discarded the relations of India and Australia in his "Problems of Greater Britain."

Sir Edward Braddon has done much to give vitality to one suggestion put forward by the "Calcutta Review," to the effect that Australia—perhaps Sir Edward would say Tasmania—is a much more suitable home than the old country for "the honourable poverty of the retired Anglo-Indian." It was, it seems, to the initiative of Sir J. Fergusson, aided by the acquiescence of Lord Mayo, that the first organised attempt—the success or failure of which has not to this day been satisfactorily determined—was made in 1869, some twelve months after Sir James had been appointed to the Governorship of South Australia, to develop Indo-Australian trade.

Mr. Coghlan's complaint is that the Indian Government does not send an agent to New South Wales "who should make himself acquainted with the resources of the Colony and advise intending shippers," especially in connection with the export of horses. Mr. Deakin finds in the great question of irrigation—of which more anon—a bond of sympathy and mutual interest between the two countries. But the suggestions of the authorities named, and others who might be mentioned, are more or less of a fugitive description, and we are therefore under no mean debt of gratitude to the writer who, in this month's issue of "Blackwood's Magazine," has focussed them for us, and set out in detail, with admirable simplicty and directness, the prime factors in the problem, and the various opportunities of improvement that suggest themselves. The principal divisions into which the magazine writer divides his subject are three in number, viz., finance, trade, and defence. He commences with a very brief reference to the objects of the Imperial Institute; but whilst he admits that these may be furthered in the way proposed, "and by the granting of peerages and other marks of the Royal favour to distinguished Colonial gentlemen," he presses home the fact—commonplace enough, but not too generally recognised—that "community of interest is the only real foundation on which Imperial unity can stand."

Let us see of what this "community of interest" consists. In the first place both Australia and India are going through the mill of a financial crisis which in each instance affects the existing relations with the home country. India, "the land of regrets," and Australia, the land of hope—the country which has "a great past" and the country for which "a mighty future" is predicted—each has its canker of financial difficulty, which, if not eradicated in time, may bring despotism and democracy to the dead level of despair. India has found a temporary remedy, at all events, in the practical establishment of a gold currency and the reduction of the rupee to "token money"; Australia, to save herself, must "take a hair of the dog that bit her" and borrow further—a rather difficult proceeding as regards Victoria and New South Wales—or default.

In India the financial trouble has been more serious than in Australia, though the new decree promises to prove a palliative of high value. With the rupee at 1s. 2½d. the officers of the Indian Government, if the pay be turned into gold—as part of it has always had to be—have virtually been working twelve months for seven months' pay. The writer in *Blackwood* asks:—

"What body of men in this country would have endured half the strain for so long a time? It would seem plain that if the present high standard of officers is to be maintained, this grievance must be wholly or partially remedied, and, in either case, additional charge on the revenue is involved. . . . In a general way, we may say that the Land-tax is the chief source of revenue, and that its moderate assessment is essential to a wise and safe Indian policy; for the cultivators are the backbone of the country, the source whence our recruits are mainly derived, and to keep them content is of vital importance. . . . It might not, however, pass the wit of the Legislature at Calcutta . . . to devise a tax to reach Bengali Baboos and Parsees—rich classes who owe their wealth and the power of enjoying it solely to the protection of a Government which many of them delight to slander. . . . With the exception of such a tax we are strongly disposed to deprecate heavy additional taxation for India; rather would we welcome a determined attepmt to reduce expenditure, for which there is room, and no one can reasonably question the necessity."

It is suggested that there is special scope for economy (1) in the civil administration of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and (2) a reform of the rules of promotion and pension in the Staff Corps. Everything considered it is evident that the one great remedy for the financial ills which India and Australia are heirs to is—retrenchment. If retrenchment is followed by an increase of revenue—trade, rather than taxation—matters will very speedily mend. Herein lies the gist of the argument for the improvement of the existing relations between the two countries; for it is really surprising to how great an extent one could help the other were a genuine effort made. From the standpoint, merely, of material welfare, the ties upon examination will be found to be much more important than they at first seem. They may be dealt with in three sections (1) military; (2) general trade; (3) the common need of irrigation. It is sufficiently explicable that in the event of a great war India would need horses, and these as well as food supplies could or should be obtainable from Australia better than from any other portion of the Empire. If, on the other hand, India were occupied by Russia, Australia's safety would to some extent be threatened. Bombay and Calcutta are only a fortnight's ordinary voyage from Melbourne; and fast steamers, it is computed, could cover the distance in eleven days. Since 1870 the trade between the two countries has fluctuated considerably, and since 1883, when the maximum was apprrently reached, it is a matter of keen regret to notice that the figures—which are not, however, free from obscurity—show a decrease.

The importance of irrigation to both India and Australia can scarcely be over-estimated, but its successful adaptation is a matter requiring great skill and intelligence. Indeed, though a form of irrigation appears to have been practised by the Egyptians about 2000 B.C., and also in remote times in many parts of Asia and in Northern Italy, modern science is far from satisfied with the results of the most recent work. Yet irrigation has made India a formidable rival of America in the export trade in wheat. But the apparent tendency of the Department of Agriculture to foist English modes of agriculture upon the ryot requires attention, or it may lead to mischief, for as "other times other manners" holds good as an axiom, so do the peculiarities of different countries demand special treatment; and we may here note in passing that it has been suggested, with a view to both economy and efficiency, that the duties of the Department of Agriculture might be divided between the Civil and Canal Departments.

Two suggestions, partly made by an *Athenæum* reviewer, and repeated, with additions, by the writer in *Blackwood's*, demand notice. The advantage of improved relations between Australia and India being patent to the most casual observer, the question remains, How can they best be strengthened to the benefit of both countries and of the United Kingdom?

"We believe" (writes "Maga's" authority) "that no more effectual means can be adopted than to encourage Australians to come forward freely and take a substantial part in the Government of India. Their young men, from the healthy out-of-door, in-the-saddle life they lead, possess valuable qualifications for Indian work, either as magistrates and commissioners or engineers." [Others, as the *Athenæum* suggested, might obtain commissions in the army.] "It is true that the Civil Service and the Engineer Department are as open to them as to the rest of our fellow subjects; but some thing might be done to bring more prominently to their notice the advantages of Indian service and experience. . . . Nowhere is experience in irrigation matters so varied and extensive as in India; and the young Australian, after some years in that country, could look forward to useful employment at home when he retired. Again, supposing the ties strengthened in this way, is it possible to imagine that Australia would sit quiet whilst India was invaded? Far otherwise. But her first need is more men, more immigration, and a dispersing of town populations towards the country. No policy is more likely to effect this than the establishment of good irrigation canals, which in a dry land invariably attract people. Finally, whilst Australia may supply a part of the governing power of India, the latter may usefully send labour to those parts of the Colonies which are unsuited for white men."

To conclude, the whole question of the relations of Australia and India has been dealt with in "dilettante" fashion long enough. Surely there are some among our Indian and Colonial statesmen capable and willing to take it up in real earnest. It would pay better to discuss than much of the chimerical day-dreaming which does duty for argument at the bands of the average Imperial Federationist.—*Home News.*

MRS. BESANT'S LIFE.

THE VIRTUES OF ATHEISM.

MRS. BESANT thus continues the story of her life in the *Weekly Sun*:—

The moral purity and elevation of Atheistic teaching were overlooked by many who heard only of my bitter attacks on Christian theology. Against the teachings of eternal torture, of the vicarious atonement, of the infallibility of the Bible, I levelled all the strength of my brain and tongue, and I exposed the history of the Christian Church with unsparing hand, its persecutions, its religious wars, its cruelties, its oppressions. Smarting under the suffering inflicted on myself, and wrath with the cruel pressure continually put on Freethinkers by Christian employers, speaking under constant threat of prosecution, identifying Christianity with the political and social tyrannies of Christendom, I used every weapon that history, science, criticism, scholarship, could give me against the Churches; eloquence sarcasm, mockery, all were called on to make breaches in the wall of traditional belief and crass superstition.

To argument and reason I was ever ready to listen, but I turned a front of stubborn defiance to all attempts to compel assent to Christianity by appeals to force. "The threat and the enforcement of legal and social penalties against unbelief can never compel belief. Belief must be gained by demonstration; it can never be forced by punishment. Persecution makes the stronger among us bitter; the weaker among us hypocrites; it never has made and never can make an honest convert."

WHAT BRADLAUGH DID.

That men and women are now able to speak and think as openly as they do, that a broader spirit is visible in the Churches, that heresy is no longer regarded as morally disgraceful—these things are very largely due to the active and militant propanganda carried on under the leadership of Charles Bradlaugh, whose nearest and most trusted friend I was. That my tongue was in the early days bitterer than it should have been, I frankly acknowledge; that I ignored the services done by Christianity and threw light only on its crimes, thus committing injustice, I am ready to admit. But these faults were conquered long ere I left the Atheistic camp, and they were the faults of my personality, not of the Atheistic philosophy. And my main contentions were true, and needed to be made; from many a Christian pulpit to-day may be heard the echo of the Freethought teachings; men's minds have been awakened, their knowledge enlarged; and while I condemn the unnecessary harshness of some of my language, I rejoice that I played my part in that educating of England which has made impossible for evermore the crude superstitions of the past, and the repetition of the cruelties and injustices under which preceding heretics suffered.

EXTREME POLITICAL VIEWS.

But my extreme political views had also much to do with the general feeling of hatred with which I was regarded. Politics, as such I cared not for at all, for the necessary compromises of political life were intolerable to me; but wherever they touched on the life of the people they became to me of burning interest. The land question, the incidence of taxation, the cost of Royalty, the obstructive power of the House of Lords—these were the matters to which I put my hand; I was a Home Ruler, too, of course, and a passionate opponent of all injustice to nations weaker than ourselves, so that I found myself always in opposition to the Government of the day. Against our aggressive and oppressive policy in Ireland, in the Transvaal, in India, in Afghanistan, in Burmah, in Egypt, I lifted up my voice in all our great towns, trying to touch the consciences of the people, and to make them feel the immorality of a land-stealing, piratical policy. Against war, against capital punishment, against flogging, demanding national education instead of big guns, public libraries instead of warships—no wonder I was denounced as an agitator, a firebrand, and that all orthodox society turned up at me its most respectable nose.

From this sketch of the inner sources of action let me turn to the actions themselves, and see how the outer life was led which fed itself at these springs.

EARLY FRIENDSHIP WITH BRADLAUGH.

I have said that the friendship between Mr. Bradlaugh and myself dated from our first meeting, and a few days after our talk in Turner-street he came down to see me at Norwood. It was characteristic of the man that he refused my first invitation, and bade me to think well ere I asked him to my house. He told me that he was so hated by English society that any friend of his would be certain to suffer, and that I should pay heavily for any friendship extended to him. When, however, I wrote to him, repeating my invitation, and telling him that I had counted the cost, he came to see me. His words came true, my friendship for him alienated from me even many professed Freethinkers, but the strength and the happiness of it out-weighed a thousand times the loss it brought, and never has a shadow of regret touched me that I clasped hands with him in 1874, and won the noblest friend that woman ever had. He never spoke to me a harsh word; where we differed, he never tried to override my judgment, nor force on me his views; we discussed all points of difference as equal friends; he guarded me from all suffering as far as friend might, and shared with me all the pain he could not turn aside; all the brightness of my stormy life came to me through him, from his tender thoughtfulness, his ever-ready sympathy, his generous love. He was the most unselfish man I ever knew, and as patient as he was strong. My quick, impulsive nature found in him the restful strength it needed, and learned from him the self-control it lacked.

THE LIGHT SIDE OF BRADLAUGH.

He was the merriest of companions in our rare hours of relaxation; for many years he was wont to come to my house in the morning, after the hours always set aside by him for receiving poor men who wanted advice on legal and other matters—for he was a veritable poor man's lawyer, always ready to help and counsel—and, bringing his books and papers, he would sit writing, hour after hour, I equally busy with my own work, now and then, perhaps, exchanging a word, breaking off just for lunch and dinner, and working on again in the evening till about ten o'clock—he always went early to bed when at home—he would take himself off again to his lodgings, about three-quarters of a mile away. Sometimes we would play cards for an hour, euchre being our favourite game. But while we were mostly busy and grave, we would make holiday sometimes, and then he was like a boy, brimming over with mirth, full of quaint turns of thought and speech; all the country round London has for me bright memories of our wanderings—Richmond, where we tramped across the park, and sat under its mighty trees; Windsor, with its groves of bracken; Kew, where we had tea in a funny little room, with watercress *ad libitum*; Hampton Court, with its dishevelled beauties; Maidenhead and Taplow, where the river was the attraction; and, above all, Broxbourne, where he delighted to spend the day with his fishing-rod, wandering along the river, of which he knew every eddy. For he was a great fisherman, and the taught me all the mysteries of the craft, mirthfully disdainful of my dislike of the fish when I had caught them. And in those days we would talk of all his hopes of the future, of his work, of his duty to the thousands who looked to him for guidance, of the time when he would sit in Parliament as member for Northampton, and help to pass into laws the projects of reform for which he was battling with pen and tongue. How often he would voice his love of England, his admiration of her Parliament, his pride in her history. Keenly alive to the blots upon it in her sinful wars of conquest, in the cruel wrongs inflicted upon subject peoples, he was yet an Englishman to the heart's core, but feeling above all the Englishman's duty, as one of a race that had gripped power and held it, to understand the needs of those he ruled, and to do justice willingly, since compulsion to justice there was none. His service to India in the latest years of his life was no suddenly accepted task. He had spoken for her, pleaded for her, for many a long year, through press and on platform, and his spurs as member for India were won long ere he was member of Parliament.

JOURNALISM.

A place on the staff of the *National Reformer* was offered me by Mr. Bradlaugh a few days after our first meeting, and the small weekly salary thus earned—it was only a guinea, for national reformers are always poor—was a very welcome addtion to my resources. My first contribution appeared in the number for August 30th, 1874, over the signature of "Ajax," and I wrote in it regularly until Mr. Bradlaugh died; from 1877 until his death I subedited it, so as to free him from all the technical trouble and the weary reading of copy, and for part of this period was also co-editor. I wrote at first under a *nom de guerre*, because the work I was doing for Mr. Scott would have been prejudiced had my name appeared in the columns of the terrible *National Reformer*, and until this work—commenced and paid for—was concluded I did not feel at liberty to use my own name Afterwards, I signed my *National Reformer* artcles, and the tracts written for Mr. Scott appeared anonymously.

The name was suggested by the famous statue of "Ajax Crying for Light," a cast of which may be seen in the centre walk by any visitor to the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. To see, to know, to understand, even though the seeing blind, though the knowledge sadden, though the understanding shatter the dearest hopes—such has ever been the craving of the upward-striving mind in man. Some regard it as a weakness, as a folly, but I am sure that it exists most strongly in some of the noblest of our race; that from the lips of those who have done most in lifting the burden of ignorance from the overstrained and bowed shoulders of a stumbling world has gone out most often into the empty darkness the pleading, impassioned cry:

Give light!

The light may come with a blinding flash, but it is light none the less, and we can see.

THE GIFT OF SPEECH.

And now the time had come when I was to use that gift of speech which I had discovered in Sibsey Church that I possessed, and to use it to move hearts and brains all over the English land. In 1874, tentatively, and in 1875 definitely, I took up this keen weapon, and have used it ever since. My first attempt was at a garden party, in a brief informal debate and I found that words came readily and smoothly; the second in a discussion at the Liberal Social Union on the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday. My first lecture was given at the Co-operative Society's Hall, 55, Castle-street, Oxford-street, on August 25, 1874. Mr. Greenwood—then, I think, the secretary—had invited me to read a paper before the society, and had left me the choice of the subject. I resolved that my first public lecture should be on behalf of my own sex, so I selected for my theme, "The Political Status of Women," and wrote thereon a paper. But it was a very nervous person who presented herself at the Co-operative Hall on that August evening. When a visit to the dentist is made, and one stands on the steps outside, desiring to run away ere the neat little boy in buttons opens the door and beams on one with a smile of compassionate superiority and implike triumph, then the world seems dark and life is as a huge blunder. But all such feelings are poor and week as compared with the sinking of the heart and the trembling of the knees, which seize upon the unhappy lecturer as he advances towards his first audience, and as before his eyes rises a ghastly vision of a tongue-tied would-be lecturer, facing rows of listening faces listening to—silence. But to my surprise all this miserable feeling vanised the moment I was on my feet and was looking at the faces before me. I felt no tremor of nervousness from the first word to the last, and as I heard my own voice ring out over the attentive listeners I was conscious of power and of pleasure, not of fear. And from that day to this my experience has been the same; before a lecture I am horribly nervous, wishing myself at the ends of the earth, heart beating violently, and sometimes overcome by deadly sickness. Once on my feet, I feel, perfectly at my ease, ruler of the crowd, master of myself. My second lecture was delivered on September 27, at Mr. Moncure D. Conway's Chapel, in St. Paul's road, Camden Town, and re-delivered a few weeks later at a Unitarian Chapel, where the Rev, Peter Dean was minister. This was on the "True Basis of Morality," and was later printed as a pamphlet, which attained a wide circulation.

AN ELECTION STRUGGLE.

This was all the speaking I did in 1874, but I took silent part in an electioneering struggle at Northampton, where a seat for the House of Commons had fallen vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Gilpin. Mr. Bradlaugh had contested the borough as a Radical in 1868, obtaining 1,086 votes, and again in February, 1874 when he received 1,653; of these no less than 1,060 were plumpers, while his four opponents had only 113, 64, 21 and 12 plumpers respectively; this band formed the compact and personally loyal following which was to win the seat for its chief in 1880, after twelve years of steady struggle, and to return him over and over again to Parliament during the long contest which followed his election, and which ended in his final triumph. They never wavered in their allegiance to "our Charlie," but stood by him through evil report and good report, when he was outcast as when he was triumphant, loving him with a deep passionate devotion, as honourable to them as it was precious to him. I have seen him cry like a child at evidences of their love for him, he whose courage no danger could daunt, and who was never seen to blench before hatred nor change his stern immobility in the face of his foes. Iron to enmity, he was soft as a woman to kindness; unbending as steel to pressure, he was ductile as wax to love. John Stuart Mill had the insight in 1868 to see his value, and the courage to recognise it. He strongly supported his candidature and sent a donation to his election expenses. In his "Autobiography" he wrote (pp. 311,312):—

> He had the support of the working classes; having heard him speak I knew him to be a man of ability, and he had proved that he was the reverse of a demagogue by placing himself in strong opposition to the prevailing opinion of the Democratic party on two such important subjects as Malthusianism and Proportional Representation. Men of this sort, who, while sharing the democratic feeling of the working classes, judge political questions for themselves, and have the courage to assert their individual convictions against popular opposition, were needed, as it seemed to me, in Parliament; and I did not think that Mr. Bradlaugh's anti-religious opinions (even though he had been intemperate in the expression of them) ought to exclude him.

It has been said that Mr. Mill's support of Mr. Bradlaugh's candidature at Northampton, cost him his own seat at Westminster and so bitter was bigotry at that time that the statement is very likely to be true. On this, Mr. Mill himself said: "It was the right thing to do, and if the election were yet to take place, I would do it again."

THE BITTERNESS OF THE WHIGS.

At this ellection of September, 1874—the second in the year, for the general election had taken place in the February, and Mr. Bradlaugh had been put up and defeated during his absence in America—I went down to Northampton to report electioneering incidents for the *National Reformer*, and spent some days there in the whirl of the struggle. The Whig party was more bitter against Mr. Bradlaugh than was the Tory. Strenuous efforts were made to procure a Liberal candidate, who would be able at least to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh's return, and my dividing the Liberal and Radical party, should let in a Tory rather than the detested Radical. Messrs. Bell and James and Dr. Pierce came on the scene only to disappear. Mr. Jacob Bright and Mr. Arthur Arnold were vainly suggested. Mr. Ayrton's name was whispered. Major Lumley was recommended by Mr. Bernal Osborne. Dr. Kenealy proclaimed himself ready to come to the rescue of the Whigs. Mr. Tillett of Norwich, Mr. Cox of Belper, were invited, but neither would consent to oppose a good Radical who had fought two elections at Northampton and had been the chosen of the Radical workers for six years. At last Mr. William Fowler, a banker, accepted the task of handing over the representation of a Liberal and Radical borough to a Tory, and duly succeeded in giving the seat to Mr. Mereweather, a very reputable Tory lawyer. Mr. Bradlaugh polled 1,766, thus adding another 133 voters to those who had polled for him in the previous February.

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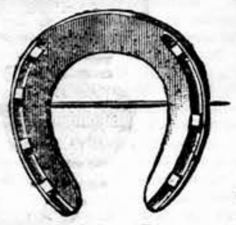

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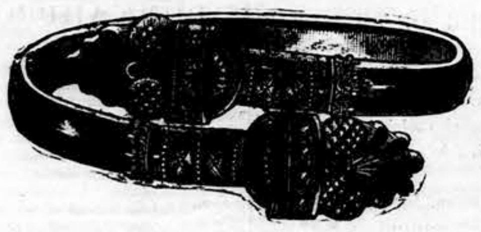

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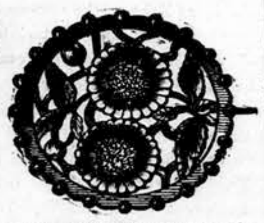

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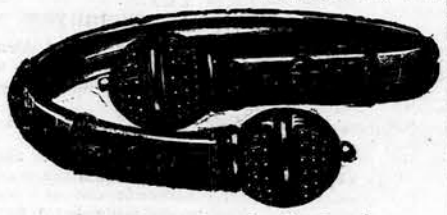

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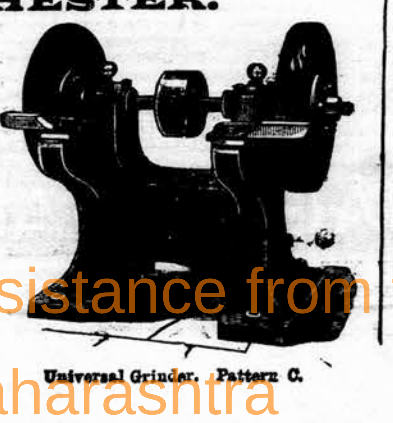

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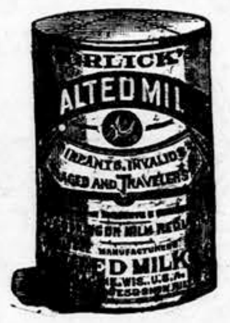

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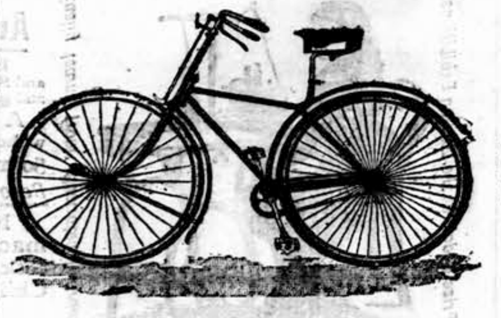

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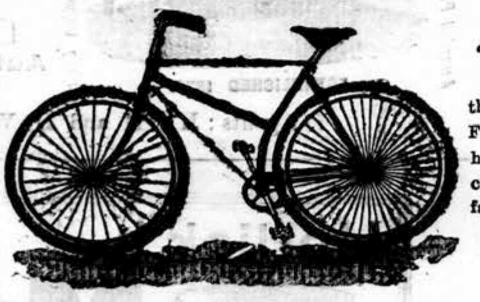

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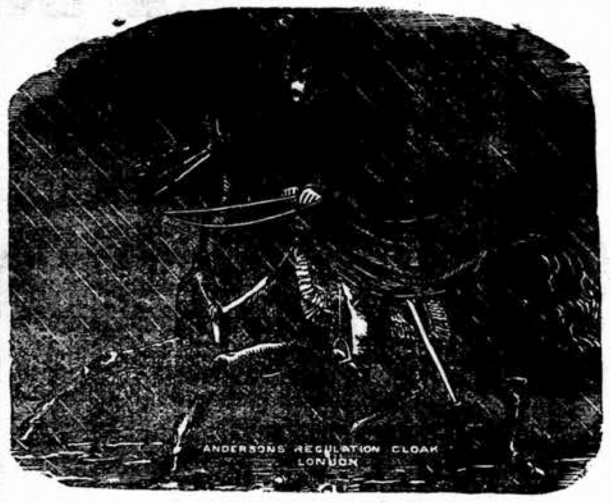

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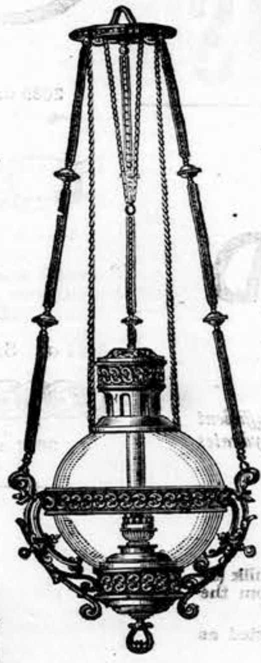

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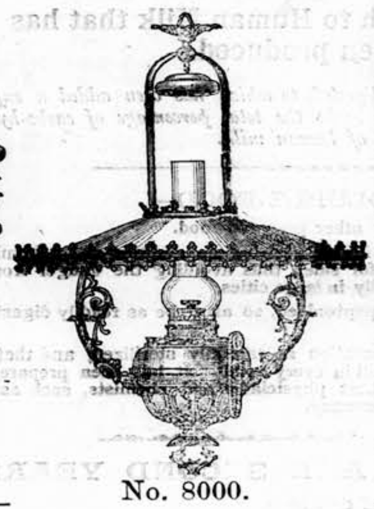

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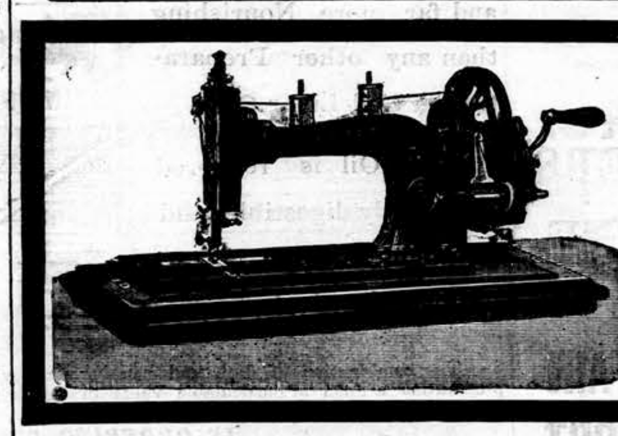

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